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26 November 1982

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FAPLA MILITARY, POLITICAL COURSE OPENS IN CABINDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by JORNAL correspondent Orlando Bento]

[Excerpts] Cabinda--The new instructional year in operational, political and combat training was officially inaugurated yesterday in this province, in a ceremony led by Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of defense.

The opening of this new training year is in response to the need to provide our gallant soldiers with modern military technology and the political and moral capacity to defend the integrity of the nation and the interests of the revolution.

In his address, Colonel Pedale reported that it had been decided to hold the ceremony in the 2d Political-Military Region (Cabinda) because this is one of the regions that has fully complied with the plan for the political-military training of our troops. He added that the region had always been "a laboratory and a forge for MPLA guerrillas."

"The key factor in any war is always the political and moral quality of the men, because even the most powerful weapons are worthless in the hands of men who lack good political and fighting morale."

"Troops with poor fighting morale will give way even to an enemy which is numerically inferior," said the defense minister.

The official stressed that political work should come first, followed by instruction in the use of weapons, because, as he said, a soldier without political training cannot defend the interests of the revolution.

Speaking before the defense minister's address, Lt Col Augusto da Rosa (Russo) said there had been a qualitative leap forward in political and combat training in the period just ended, compared with previous periods.

Assuring that efforts will continue in this new period to achieve better results in all aspects, Colonel da Rosa said that farms should be created in the various units to feed the troops, thus complying with a directive contained in the New Year's message of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the party and of the republic.

SAM-7'S, NO FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS FOR UNITA REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Oct 82 p 17

[Text] Large quantities of SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles are among Unita's sophisticated arsenal.

Mrs Doreen Mutschmann, who recently spent five weeks in Angola, said in Johannesburg she saw Unita guerillas being trained to use the deadly missiles.

"All the training is given by Unita officers. At no stage did we see foreign instructors," she said.

Her five weeks in Unita-controlled territory were spent in areas south of the Benguela railway.

"In an area we visited they are growing tobacco for the troops," she said.

In bush hospitals some operations are carried out by Unita's medical personnel.

"We saw an appendectomy being done in one such hospital," she said.

Unita has many captured Soviet trucks but the rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, travels around in a Range Rover.

Vehicles and arms are repaired in sophisticated workshops where spares can be made.

Mrs Mutschmann said Dr Savimbi did not hide the fact that the diesel for his vehicles was bought in Namibia.

She also spoke to two Cuban deserters and two Russian prisoners.

CSO: 3400/236

UNITA'S IMPERIALIST PUPPET ROLE SEEN CONFIRMED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "There Is No Doubt"]

[Text] The history of a people is characterized by the dialectical struggle between the new and the old, between the forces of progress and those of reaction. In its long history, Angola has not escaped this law. Since the era in which the European powers of the time began to expand in search of new markets and cheap labor, the Angola people have always known how to offer determined resistance to the invader and have chosen the right path.

At the same time, some forces or individuals have preferred to accommodate to and accept the game of the exploiter.

In the last 20 years Angola has been the scene of a heroic struggle to assert itself as an independent nation and bearer of a message of total liberation from colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism.

Meanwhile, the imperialists were quick to create puppet organizations with a nationalist facade, which could protect the interests of the multinationals.

Thus in 1966, faced with the vigorous thrust of the MPLA guerrilla army and the internal and international projection of its struggle against Portuguese colonialism, a sham liberation movement arose, which its mentors named UNITA.

For a while it tried to deceive the Angolan patriots, hiding behind a pseudorevolutionary ideology, but it came to reveal its true colors by shamelessly collaborating with the Portuguese colonialists against the real Angolan patriots.

Originally denounced internationally by the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE, it was subsequently unmasked conclusively by several international political figures, by international organizations and even by members of the U.S. secret services (CIA), its true creators and bosses.

When the Portuguese colonialists were no longer in power in Angola, these puppets began to collaborate directly with the racist South African regime. There is abundant evidence. Incidentally, their "leader" cannot hide his game much longer and justify his role by claiming he is fighting in defense of the "free world."

For some reason, a certain gentleman named Gutierre Tibon, a Mexican journalist who certainly cannot be considered progressive, reported that few people are aware that South Africa is "currently spending \$1 billion to protect the barrier which must be maintained between the free world and the Soviet movement--so that Jonas Savimbi, who fights for a free Angola, will one day enter Luanda as the victor."

With world attention focused on the Namibian problem, the role of this puppet organization as the faithful servant of imperialism has become clearer.

In this sequence of events, at the beginning of 1981 the U.S. State Department, in a document published in the NEW YORK TIMES, emphasized that the solution to the Namibian problem was linked to the departure of the Cuban troops and to UNITA's participation in the Angolan Government.

Could there be any doubt about UNITA's role in the imperialist strategy, when its leader hastened to visit the United States soon after the election of Ronald Reagan in November 1980?

Could any doubt remain when, in December 1981, he made a trip, called "even more spectacular" by the MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, to Washington at the invitation of American organizations linked to the establishment, such as Freedom House and the American Enterprise Institute, and met with such U.S. administration officials as Alexander Haig, then secretary of state?

Could there be any doubt as to his role of defender of imperialist interests when UNITA is armed, trained and transported by its South African under-bosses in its constant attacks against the Angolan people, feeding, like hienas, on their leavings?

As Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, stated at the rally in Huambo on 14 September: "There is no doubt that the UNITA puppets are allies and faithful servants of the South African recists, and they are barefaced liars when they say they are defending the interests of the Angolan people."

The Struggle Continues.

Victory is Certain.

6362

CSO: 3443/17

PROBLEMS ACQUIRING GOODS SCORED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Commentary by J.M.: "I Want to Change Jobs"]

[Text] Our colleague Miguel, the most placid member of the editorial staff, came in yesterday with his lips tight with tension. He pulled up to his chair without a single word to his office mate, picked up his ball point pen and began to make doodles on the other side of a sheet of paper of the type used in our calling, which we commonly refer to as "copy paper."

Another colleague, of a different sort, that is, the most boisterous, the most incorrigible wag in the office, came up to Miguel and began to fire questions at him.

"What's with you? Why don't you speak to anyone? Is it something really awful? "Oh boy, honestly, I'm going to write a letter to the managing editor, right now. I'm going to change jobs. I'm going to change my profession. I want to be called 'comrade' too. It's no good here. I didn't think it would be this way when I fell in love with this thankless profession. I want to change jobs....

"Look here, as if the shortage of meat and fish weren't enough, nobody calls us 'comrade,' nobody needs us. I want to change jobs because I want other people like me to respect me, too, to get down on their knees to me when they want something or other. I want to be one of those people who work at filling the orders in the little notes from "Comrade" what's-his-name, authorizing the sale of a few kilograms of meat or fish to "Comrade" so-and-so. I adore that kind of work. I would be proud to see men squirm, to announce haughtily to a fed-up and sometimes hostile crowd that we are not going to take care of anyone; we are about to close; come back tomorrow morning. Look here, I'll describe lovely scenario for you, a kind of surrealist epic. Listen.

"Monday, 27 September 1982, 0800 hours. The little public sales counter at the MABOR warehouse, right there near the National Political Commission of the FAPLA [Angolan People's Armed Forces] on our street, Raima Jinga, was jammed with people who needed tires for their cars. The 'comrade' who was supposed to be waiting on us asked each of us what kind of tires we needed,

and then he said: 'There are tires for everyone, but we have to close up; we have another job to do. Come back at 1430 hours.' Now it is 1430 hours. Same people, same faces, and more people, surrounding the little counter.

"Comrade, this is an impossible day. We have to make up the personnel efficiency files. We are closing. Come back tomorrow at 0800 hours.'

"Wednesday, 28 September 1982, 0820 hours. The counter was swarming with men. The 'comrade' in charge of sales said arrogantly, in a high-pitched voice: 'We are only going to serve comrades with documents from the plant. The rest of you will have to come back at 1430 hours, because we don't have any invoice pads.' With wails and lamentations, the people left the little MABOR sales office.

"It is now 1430 hours. Same clients, asking for the same items. "The same 'comrade' in charge of MABOR sales to the public tells us: "The cashier didn't come to work this afternoon. We can't do anything. You should come back tomorrow at 0800 hours.'

"Thursday, 29 September 1982, a few minutes after 0800 hours. This time the counter is even more crowded.

"The same official: 'Now we are going to take care of everyone, but first those who have notes and factory requisitions and then everyone else (the general public). Anyone who is in a hurry should come back tomorrow.'

"I am here to tell you that I held out until 1600 hours. And when my turn came, the manager told me he did not have the kind of tires I wanted.

"Yesterday, Friday, I set out early for the EDIPESCA outlet, there near TEXTANG, with a requisition in hand. And here is the importance of the notes. Out of every five people who showed up to speak with the 'comrade-in-charge' of the store, three were carrying little notes.

"I think this kind of work 'helps the country.' I want to change jobs. I want to be 'free and easy,' serving the vast public by means of little notes and whispers. I want to be in one of those jobs where everybody can call me 'comrade.'"

6362

CSO: 3442/17

BRIEFS

FOURTH MILITARY REGION COURSE--Huambo (from our correspondent)--To deal with issues affecting the lives of the people in this province in various sectors, Provincial Commissioner Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade), member of the Central Committee and coordinator of the party committee, paid a visit last Friday to Tchicala-Tchioloango Municipio, about 100 km from the capital of the Central Plain. The provincial commissioner was accompanied by delegates of the ministries of Home Trade, Social Affairs and Health, among other individuals. During his stay in the municipio, he met with representatives of various party organs to discuss the political-military, social and economic situation and the enlistment of displaced populations in the tasks of national reconstruction. Returning to Huambo, in mid-afternoon the highest provincial official presided over a ceremony at the installations of the 4th Military Region Command, inaugurating another combat training course in the glorious FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola]. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 82 p 2] 6362

COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH GDR--The fourth session of the Angolan-GDR Joint Economic Commission subcommittee for agriculture was held recently in Luanda, during which some programs were established for the new period of cooperation from now until the next meeting, to take place in Berlin in the third quarter of 1983. Notable among the programs established between the two parties was the further development of the Lau agricultural enterprise in Malanje Province. To this end, the GDR has already made a donation of seeds and some cattle and hogs for breeding. Dr. Werner Muench, director general of the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Industry, signed the agreements on behalf of the GDR, and Julio de Morais, vice minister of agriculture, represented Angola. De Morais was accompanied by various staff members from his ministry and from the Secretariat of State for Cooperation. During its stay in our country, the GDR delegation went to Malanje Province, where it visited the Lau enterprise and the ENAMA/Fortschritt cadre training center to observe the implementation of the programs established in the agreement signed on 14 October 1981. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Sep 82 p 2] 6362

CSO: 3442/17

CABINET EVALUATES 1981-1982 PLANTING, HARVESTING CAMPAIGN

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 667, 23 Oct 82 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Emmanuel Londet: "Council of Ministers: Satisfactory Agricultural Campaign; Higher Prices to Producers"]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers at its weekly meeting on Friday 15 October made a positive evaluation of the 1981-1982 agricultural campaign. The good results are due to the labors of the farmers, who conscientiously and lovingly cultivate the land. On the other hand, this is not the case with the state-owned farms, where the dominant facts are: disorganization, the civil service mentality and resulting poor production.

The Council, whose constant concern is to support the efforts of our farmers, has taken measures to benefit the rural world, mainly by decreeing higher prices to producers.

The members of the Council of Ministers were satisfied with the farmers' food crop production. The following successful performances were achieved in corn, paddy rice and peanuts, respectively: 84.7 percent of estimated crops realized, with special mention for the Bouenza and Pool regions. The Plateaux region made a good showing in potato production; this region alone realized 90 percent of the estimated crop.

In the face of these efforts by the farmers, improved prices and training for producers, along with instituting the project for farm credit seeding, was envisaged for the 1982-1983 campaign. The prospective harvest for that campaign amounts to 20,000 tons of food products.

Moreover, to meet its farming and sales deficit for corn the Food Crops Office will receive subsidies from the government of up to 100 million CFA francs. The concern of the Council of Ministers for agricultural problems is seen in the trajectory drawn by our party's Third Extraordinary Congress.

The objectives for the agricultural sector decided upon during the meeting of 26 March 1979 are to ensure, in the year 2000, food self sufficiency for the people, to supply raw materials for agro-industry and to create more new jobs.

The evaluation of the 1981-1982 campaign for coffee and cocoa was satisfactory, despite marketing difficulties due to poor road conditions. Realization of 11 percent of estimates for coffee, 98.6 percent for cocoa were obtained, and the Sangha and Lekoumou regions made a special contribution in this area. The encouraging performances were the fruit of assistance received by planters from the Coffee and Cocoa Office.

Results for tobacco were 100 percent of estimates. These efforts are especially agreeable because of the abandonment of the crop by the planters, who prefer to specialize in production of other crops, and because of lower export prices.

Analyzing the results of the 1981-1982 agricultural campaign, the Council condemned the disorganization, the civil service mentality of agents working in state-owned units, especially on state-owned farms where the effects of an almost totally slack production are being felt. These are the farms of Malela (in the Bouenza region toward Loudima), Itsouali (in the Plateaux region) and Odziba (in the Pool region).

The Council has asked the minister of Agriculture and Livestock to do everything possible to obtain better productivity from these units.

To stimulate the efforts of our brave farmers, the party and the state have for some time deemed it necessary to increase prices to producers. It was in that spirit that the Council decided to increase prices for the 1982-1983 campaign, which began in October 1982 and will end in July 1983.

Price Proposals

Cocoa	81-82	82-83	Percentage of Increase
Superior	235 frs/kg	240 frs/kg	+ 2 percent
Standard	165 frs/kg	170 frs/kg	+ 3 percent
Borderline	115 frs/kg	115 frs/kg	
Scrap	38 frs/kg	58 frs/kg	
Coffee			
Shelled robusta	190 frs/kg	201 frs/kg	+ 6 percent
Red robusta	130 frs/kg	135 frs/kg	+ 4 percent
Peanut	195 frs/kg	197 frs/kg	+ 1 percent

Price Proposals

Tobacco	81-82	82-83
Premium quality	178 frs/kg	196 frs/kg
Second quality	121 frs/kg	133 frs/kg
Third quality	63 frs/kg	68 frs/kg

To help the Congolese Tobacco Office continue its activities, the government is to grant 94 million CFA francs. These prices are effective as of 1 November 1982.

8946

CSO: 3419/158

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

GENERAL WORKERS' UNION UNREGISTERED--Some former officials of the defunct "Gambia Workers Union" now adopt an unregistered, non-existent name: "GAMBIA GENERAL WORKERS UNION," apparently to deceive and dupe international organisations and institutions. We call the attention of all international organisations, the ILO, the Representative of the UNDP in The Gambia to the effect that such an organisation is unregistered and therefore doesn't exist. [Text] [Banjul THE WORKER in English No 47148, 14 Oct 82 p 4]

CSO: 3400/243

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION SOUGHT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] Lisbon, 1 Oct--Flavio Proenca, state secretary for fisheries in Guinea-Bissau, talked today in Lisbon about the possibility of Portuguese armed forces helping the Guinean forces patrol Guinea-Bissau's exclusive economic zone.

"We must have the minimum guarantee that our waters are patrolled since its wealth belongs to the people of Guinea-Bissau," the state secretary told ANOP when asked if other countries might not criticize the presence of Portuguese ships and airplanes in Guinean territory.

"We do not plan to make war on anyone," stressed Flavio Proenca who met yesterday morning with Melo Egidio, chief of staff of Portuguese armed forces.

On Wednesday, he met with Gen Lemos Ferreira, air force chief of staff, and before leaving Portugal, he is scheduled to meet with Vice-Admiral Bustorf Guerra, naval deputy chief of staff.

These meetings and those held with the state secretaries of trade, cooperation and foreign affairs were a supplement to the official talks which the Guinean delegation, headed by Flavio Proenca, had in Lisbon with the state secretary for fisheries.

A Portuguese civilian and military mission visited Guinea-Bissau in July to study possible support for patrolling the exclusive economic zone of that country where ships of various nations have passed and operated illegally.

In a press conference early yesterday afternoon, Flavio Proenca stated that Lisbon was completely open in recent days to cooperation which, above all, would benefit Guinea-Bissau where fishing is a vital, growing sector of the economy.

He mentioned that he expected Faria dos Santos, his Portuguese counterpart, to come to Bissau in the future so that the approved cooperation projects in vocational training and in economic, technical, scientific and other areas could be expanded.

Next year, four Guineans will attend the Fisheries School of Lisbon and a joint fishing company similar to those Bissau has already established with the Soviet Union, Algeria and France, is to be set up.

9479

CSO: 3442/20

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

JAAC-KOMSOMOL JOINT COMMUNIQUE--"The Third Annual Week of Friendship between the Youth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and of the Soviet Union was another proof of the highly developed, healthy, fraternal cooperation between the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth] and the Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League] and was an important contribution by both organizations to strengthening the traditional ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and between the PAIGC and the CPSU," read an extract of the joint communique which brought to a close on Friday the visit of a Soviet youth delegation to our country. In this communique, which included statements of principle and reinforces cooperation between the JAAC and the Komsomol, the two signing parties stressed their agreement on the points raised, based on their common positions in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid and reactionary forces, for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress. The two youth groups called for urgent, effective measures to end the arms race and chemical warfare and "support the peace proposals made by the USSR and the considerable efforts by the socialist community and progressive forces of the world to guarantee lasting peace." [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 22 Sep 82 p 8] 9479

SWEDISH FISHING COOPERATION--The project to expand industrial fishing at Bijagos, which began in 1978 with SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency] financing, is in the final phase, with its installations on the tourist island of Bubaque being enlarged. The complex now includes two ice making plants which produce 8.5 tons of ice chips a day, enough to cover local fish preserving needs. A second cold storage chamber was also installed to preserve the ice and fish, both have an area of 350 cubic meters. Residences for officials, a shop for repairing outboard motors, a warehouse for fishing equipment and a store for fishermen scheduled to open this year have recently been built. According to Jorge Pimentel, Pescarte official whom we interviewed, the project will provide fishermen with an establishment where they will be able to spend the money earned from selling fish, thus purchasing items for daily use, such as flashlights and petroleum lamps, fishing lines and nets, waterproof boots and raincoats and other indispensable goods to improve their living conditions. According to Comrade Jorge Pimentel, the port of Bubaque is not yet equipped to handle the increasing movements of fishermen connected with the project. Thus SIDA will finance the construction of a separate fishing port with piers for docking; this

work is scheduled to begin in November and finish in March or April 1983. The cost of the port is estimated at 1.8 million Swedish crowns and the money will come from the overall financing of the Bijagos project for the 1981-1983 period. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Sep 82 p 8] 9479

OPEC LINE OF CREDIT--This year, Guinea-Bissau will receive a credit of \$1.5 million (approximately 60 million pesos) from OPEC which will be used to improve the balance of payments. Comrade Godinho Gomes, governor of the BNG [National Bank of Guinea-Bissau], provided this information on his return from Canada where, as the head of a delegation from that banking institution, he took part in the work of the annual joint assembly of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. In addition to attending the assembly, our delegation, which included comrades Jose Abrantes Lopes and Placido Evora, director general and director of services of the BNG, held talks with various economic organizations and, in France, with government officials like Guy Penne, French presidential adviser for African and Malagasy affairs. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 2] 9479

CSO: 3442/20

RELATIONS WITH TANZANIA CONTINUE TO CHILL

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Oct 82 p 6

[Text]

RELATIONS between Kenya and Tanzania have been quite cool since the break-up of the East African Community. And they are likely to grow frostier now with the decision made by Tanzania to grant political asylum to the runaway Kenya Air Force (KAF) rebels, Pte. Hezekiah Ochuka and Snr. Sgt. Paneras Oteyo Okumu — a decision that has been roundly condemned by Kenya political leaders including President Daniel arap Moi. The immediate casualty of the Tanzanian decision is the East African agreement on security, co-operation, which now seems destined for a long spell in cold storage. That pact was signed by Presidents Moi of Kenya, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Milton Obote in Kampala at the beginning of last year.

The agreement was conceived as a means of partly ensuring the continuance of a constitutional form of government in East Africa, on the basis of collective security. It was a kind of "I am my brother's keeper". The leaders of the three countries, in drawing up the agreement on collective security, were aware of the traumatic experiences through which Uganda had undergone under dictator Idi Amin who had overthrown Obote in 1971. They knew that insecurity in one state in the region inevitably affected the

other two states. In the case of Uganda, the impact of Amin's reign of terror was felt in the economic spheres in the other two countries, since overseas tourists were scared away by the bad publicity which Amin had brought to his country in particular and East Africa in general.

This mutual reliance syndrome can be seen also in the 1964 chain of mutinies in the armed forces which started in the then Tanganyika, apparently sparked by the Zanzibar coup and then rapidly spread to Kenya and Uganda. In all instances, British troops were summoned to quell the mutinies, and in Tanzania's case, Nyerere was forced to disband his army and rebuild it completely, this time along politically-oriented lines consonant with his own political philosophy.

But the era in which the three countries could call upon similar help is now gone. Independent Africa has been independent for too long to resort to that kind of support (except in a few exceptions), from her erstwhile colonial rulers. It is against this background that the treaty was signed in Kampala last year. But statements by Kenyan leaders indicate that Kenya feels Tanzania has been paying lip service to the provisions of the treaty, as seen by Tanzania's handling

of the Ochuka case.

Privately, Kenyan leaders may think that Nyerere has designs on Kenya with a view to turn Kenya into a socialist state along the same line as Tanzania. But publicly, they have so far refrained from attacking Nyerere along such lines. However, an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr. John Keen, early this week strongly denounced the attempts of an East African leader, whom he did not name, to turn himself into an "East African emperor or king." Although Keen did not mention Nyerere by name, it is known that Nyerere championed most vigorously the creation of an East African federation in the early sixties, and had even at one stage, offered to delay Tanzania's independence to match it with the independence of the other

two so that they could form a federation.

Since Keen also attacked "a neighbouring country" along with some other foreign powers for trying to subvert Kenya and replace her government with a puppet regime, it can safely be assumed that the accusation was directed at Tanzania since by a process of elimination, Keen left out Tanzania when he noted that Kenya enjoyed close relations with the other neighbours namely Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda. Keen also bluntly told Tanzania that she can keep the border shut until millenium, because Kenya could get along fine without Tanzanian trade. Clearly, relations between Kenya and Tanzania are at their lowest ebb since the break-up of the community in 1977. ■

CSO: 3400/237

PLANS FOR RECONSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITY REMAIN UNKNOWN

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Oct 82 p 15

[Text]

THE authorities have not yet revealed the new plans for the re-constitution of the University of Nairobi whose set-up was to be dissolved according to the Kenyatta Day announcement made by President Daniel arap Moi. Moi on that occasion stated that while the university was to re-open in the near future, it would not operate as it had done in the past. He left it at that. Some indications about how the government intends to go about its job was however alluded to early this week by an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr. John Keen, who told students of the Masai Technical School that when the re-organisation of the university is embarked on, some courses in the field of social sciences, specifically the teachings of Karl Marx, will be done away with.

According to Keen, the country is not in a position to afford the luxury of such an education. "Marxism is outdated and irrelevant to the Kenyan situation and as such it should be removed from the university schedule". Keen observed that the theories of Marx were socially conditioned by the development of capitalism in Europe and are therefore irrelevant in the analysis of the various social formations in Africa.

Keen went on to say that academic considerations should not be the sole criteria for admitting students to the university and noted that virtues such as patriotism should also be given consideration. Apart from Keen's observations, the government has not made any other disclosures on the subject.

At the university a mood of uncertainty prevails as both the members of the academic and administrative staff await for the government's revelations of its plans. A senior university official told *The Weekly Review* that he could not comment on the subject of re-opening and re-organisation of the university adding that all the information he had was the presidential disclosure.

The academic staff on the other hand are no less apprehensive but are equally in the dark regarding their fate. Following the keen suggestions regarding the university, several lecturers in the social sciences feared that their services may soon be declared superfluous which would mean that they would be declared redundant. If such a move were taken, the affected lecturers will have two options: either they will seek non-teaching jobs in the private or public sectors or they will seek to emigrate to other coun-

tries which may find need for their services.

Expatriate lecturers may not have much problem. According to last week reports, several of them have already or are thinking of terminating their contracts and returning to their home countries or moving on to other universities elsewhere. Last week, it was reported that a lecturer in the department of geography, Dr. F. Rajotte, had terminated her teaching contract and was preparing to leave for Canada, her home country. Sources at the university said that it was unlikely that the lecturer would have decided to terminate her contract had the university been functioning normally. Other lecturers, particularly in the natural and physical science faculties are also reportedly contemplating leaving the country. While it is not clear if the outflow of university lecturers is a mere trickle or a flood, it would seem that the government when it re-opens the university will have an added problem of recruiting teachers from abroad at very short notice. ■

CSO: 3400/237

NEW POWER CONTROL SYSTEM PLANNED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

KENYA was planning to introduce a two-tier system to control electricity supply throughout the country.

Eventually, this system will comprise of a national and different regional power systems.

The top tier of the system will be called National Control Centre and will be situated near the Juja Central Control building in Nairobi.

The National Control Centre will be responsible for economic load despatch, power system control, generation control and the operation of "inter-connectors" of 220 kV and 132 kV.

The lower tier will be responsible for network below 132 kV and down to consumer premises at 240 kV.

The major Regional Control Centres will be located at Lessos for Western Kenya, Kipevu or Mbaraki for the Coast and at Juja for Nairobi.

Kenya has an installed electric capacity of 510 MW plus 30 MW imported from Uganda. This electric power is controlled through

a single tier system at Juja, installed in the early 1960s when the country's entire power system comprised of 30 MW imported from Uganda, 20 MW from hydro and 30 MW from diesel.

Due to the small size of the power network, requirements for economic load despatch and power network were satisfactorily met.

Continued expansion of electricity demand and the consequent rapid development and complexity of the power network now make this system not only inefficient but totally inappropriate, according to the East African Power and Lighting Company.

The proposed regional control centres will not only ease the burden on the central control but will also enhance safety of operations, speed up restoration of supplies and lead to a more efficient operation of the power system.

The exact nature of the central system to be introduced is presently being worked out, a publication of the E.A.P.L. said.

EAP&L anticipates to introduce this two-tier power distribution network in future to reduce the possibilities of power cuts in Kenya.

PARTY RELATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CPSU

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The program for party relations between FRELIMO Party and the CPSU in 1983-1984 was signed several days ago in Moscow, according to the just-published communique issued at the end of the visit from a delegation of our party to the USSR.

Jorge Rebelo, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee for Ideological Matters, signed for FRELIMO Party while Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, signed for the Soviet side. The plan calls for intensified cooperation between the two parties in various areas.

At their meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere of comradeship, the two leaders discussed various international matters of mutual interest. They stressed that the peoples of the world are increasingly concerned about the deteriorating international situation, provoked by the aggressive policy of imperialism, particularly by the United States of America. FRELIMO Party and the CPSU resolutely spoke out against the policy of confrontation and the arms race, and for the continuation and strengthening of detente and the development of international cooperation.

The two parties resolutely condemned the aggressive activities of the racist, minority government of South Africa against Mozambique, Angola and other Front Line countries and the continued illegal occupation of Namibian territory by South Africa. FRELIMO Party and the CPSU reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle of SWAPO and the ANC, and named the eradication of the vestiges of colonialism and racism in southern Africa as one of the most important international tasks.

The participants at the meeting expressed their profound indignation about Israel's barbaric aggression in Lebanon and the crimes committed by the Zionist regime with the connivance of the American government against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The CPSU representatives told the Mozambican delegation about the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the achievements of the Soviet people in economic, social and cultural areas on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

Jorge Rebe's said that the Soviet people's successes in building communism, achieved under the leadership of the CPSU, were a great contribution to the struggle against imperialism and for social progress throughout the world. The Mozambican leader expressed his high esteem for the consequent policy in pursuit of peace implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet nation.

The FRELIMO Party Political Bureau member spoke of the struggle of the Mozambican people to consolidate their revolutionary conquests and of the preparations for the 4th party congress.

The CPSU representatives wished all the people of Mozambique the greatest success in constructing a new society.

9479

CSO: 3442/20

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MERCENARY RSA TRAINING CLAIMS--Lisbon--South Africa is recruiting and training Black guerrillas from several African countries to fight alongside Rightwing rebels in Mozambique, a British mercenary has claimed. In an interview with the Mozambican daily "Noticias de Maputo," Briton Mr Dean Shelley said the mercenaries were infiltrated into the country by the South African army's Special Services. Mr Shelley claimed some had been murdered and abandoned in Mozambican Army uniforms to give the impression they were regular troops killed by anti-government guerrillas. In Lisbon, Mr Aevo Fernandes, a spokesman for the rebel Mozambique National Resistance denied his group had any connections with South Africa. And in Pretoria a spokesman for the Defence Force said the SADF did not employ mercenaries.

"Foreigners who want to join the SADF and who can meet its stringent requirements become members of the SADF's Permanent Force," the spokesman said. He said the SADF was not aware of the fact that Mr Shelley had been a member of the SADF or had any connections with the force. "Finally, the SADF is not prepared to comment on unsubstantiated statements which appear to have been made solely for financial gain," the spokesman said. Mr Shelley claimed he was a former agent of the South African Special Services who had taken part in covert operations in several unnamed African states. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/235

MILITARY, INTELLIGENCE SERVICES SPY ON PRESS, IS CLAIM

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

UNDERCOVER SPYING activities inside journalist circles in Namibia came under the spotlight in Windhoek on Saturday during the annual general meeting of the Windhoek Press Club.

The subject which was raised during the "General" item on the agenda, was sparked when one member remarked about the occasional presence at the Press Club's weekly meeting at a local hotel, of Military Intelligence personnel as well as agents of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) — previously the Bureau of State Security (Boss).

"If they want to spy they must do it anywhere else but on the premises of the Press Club", a reporter for a SA group stationed in Windhoek said on raising the matter.

Several other journalists voiced their opinions, speaking out against the presence of Police, Army,

Intelligence and Security officers at the weekly meetings.

But it was pointed out that the rules of the Club permit any duly written-up member to bring a guest to the Club when it meets for its regular social Friday evenings at a Windhoek hotel.

Officially acknowledged public relations officers for the Police and the SWATF are entitled to associate membership of the Press Club as are politicians, media personnel, public relations personnel in private businesses, lawyers, and other persons whose work involve regular liaison with the media.

There are also several corporate members of the Club whose company PR personnel also regularly attend.

Only full-time journalists by profession, whether in the radio, television or newspaper services, are allowed to become full members.

Although no decisions were taken at the AGM, there was a general consensus of opinion that the procedure of signing in guests by members should be more strictly adhered to.

However, the question of some Military Counter-Intelligence or NIS spies posing as journalists was also raised.

DIA ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN OPPOSITION ABDUCTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Kavango Legislative Assembly and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party was taken away from his home in Mashare near Rundu by 10 soldiers in a Buffel armoured vehicle yesterday morning after his wife was told she would not see her husband again.

Missing is Mr Cosmos Kalat Makanga, a prominent Rundu businessman, who was arrested and led away with a sack over his head, with another local resident Thomas Tjekana who failed to produce his identification.

Mr Makanga was reportedly questioned and accused of being a Swapo sympathiser in his wife's presence.

This was disclosed at a press conference hurriedly called yesterday afternoon by NCDP leader and

member of the National Assembly, Hans Röhr.

Mr Röhr told newsmen he had received this information from Mrs Makanga.

The incident occurred at about 3 am.

One of the soldiers was a Black man known to locals in the area, Mr Röhr said.

According to a telexed message received from Mrs Makanga, she was told by her husband's captors to say goodbye because she would not see him again.

The communique also stated Mr Makanga's explanation, that he was not a member of Swapo but of the NCDP which rejected violence, did not satisfy the soldiers who still accused him of supporting Swapo.

A spokesman for the SWATF in Windhoek said last night Mr Röhr's allegations were being investigated and no further comment could be made at the time.

Earlier this year Mr Makanga was refused entry to a meeting of the

joint security committee in Rundu.

Security Force commanders and members of the Kavango Legislative Assembly serve on this committee, including Mr Makanga.

The NCDP was instrumental in launching an official SADF commission of inquiry earlier this year, into alleged atrocities against the local inhabitants in Kavango.

The findings of the probe substantiated some of the claims.

It was also reported earlier in the year that the ruling DTA members of the Legislative Assembly serving on the security committee had called for the summary shooting of all Swapo sympathisers and members in Kavango, and the detention of their families.

Mr Röhr yesterday referred to a DTA elimination list for the Kavango, on which Mr Makanga's name appeared.

"We have reason to believe that this list exists," Mr Röhr said.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

NAMIBIAN PUBLIC HOLIDAYS--The National Assembly met briefly in Windhoek on Tuesday for notices of motion to be given on the first day of its final session this year. Legislation to be dealt with includes a Public Holidays Bill to be introduced by a member of the Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa. In terms of the draft legislation, all reference will be deleted in Namibian law to South African public holidays such as Republic Day, Settler's Day, Kruger Day and the Day of the Covenant. The holidays are to be replaced with Pioneer's Day (the last Monday in July), Day of Unity (first day of September) and Day of Goodwill (first Monday of October). Religious holidays and other holidays such as New Year's Day and Family Day on December 26 remain unchanged. The Bill also aims at prohibiting horse races and dog races as well as any form of organised public entertainment for payment on Good Friday, Ascension Day or Christmas Day. Bills concerning road transportation, sales tax, Karakul pelts and wool, the dairy industry, intestate succession and nursing will also be introduced during the session.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Nov 82 p 3]

AKTUR SILENCED--Windhoek--The SWA National Party election front, Aktur, yesterday lost all representation in the SWA/Namibian National Assembly when the House resolved not to condone the absence from proceedings of the last remaining Aktur member, Mr Percy Niehaus. Aktur, which had five members in the National Assembly, decided earlier this year not to participate in proceedings until the interim government of SWA/Namibia had been constituted on a broadly representative basis. In terms of a proclamation governing proceedings of the National Assembly, Aktur may at any time renominate up to five members to represent it in the assembly. The decision of the National Assembly means that the function of official opposition is assumed by the two members of the Christian Democratic Action for Special Justice, Mr Werner Neeff and Pastor Titus Heita. The DTA has an overwhelming majority of seats in the assembly.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 11]

SERVICEMEN DISCIPLINED--Windhoek--Disciplinary action had been taken against a number of National Servicemen of the SWA Territory Force who had been guilty of misbehaviour at a camp at Ruacana in northern SWA, the Officer Commanding SWATF, Major General Charles Lloyd, said yesterday. Gen Lloyd said the servicemen behaved in a "recalcitrant" manner at the weekend after they had been abusing liquor. "Disciplinary steps were taken against those involved," he said. He did not elaborate. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 82 p 11]

CSO: 3400/238

HNP, CP DIFFERENCES STRESSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

GETTING the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party together is not going to be as easy as some people think.

Nor will the sum of the two necessarily equal the strength of the two individually.

The reasons:

The Herstigte Nasionale Party is the most extreme of all parties.

Its policy demands a return to strict apartheid and to the wit baasskap that went out of existence some years ago.

Among other things, the HNP stands for complete Afrikaner dominance and the relegation of English in time to "second language" status.

Other aims include the establishment of a presidential system of government (in this regard, the National Party is not standing back either, although the HNP clearly doesn't like the idea of having an executive president who will be chosen by the ruling National Party and will have what it regards as dictatorial powers).

The HNP also wants to limit the role of finance and commerce in international relations; to curtail the exchange of diplomatic representatives; and to have restricted and selective immigration.

The HNP's answer in South West Africa is to fight until victory is achieved.

Its leader, Mr Jaap Marais, says the HNP would stop the supply of food and fuel to the States harbouring terrorists of Swapo and the ANC, stop rail traffic carrying their imports and exports, and end the recruitment of labour in these countries.

If economic pressure failed, the HNP would "invade them and use the full might of our military to wipe them out."

The HNP would stop the process of "concessions and appeasement," would implement the policy of racial separation and separate development, would reintroduce job reservation, and would provide and maintain separate facilities for Whites.

By comparison with the HNP, the Conservative Party is less extreme (though in the national context, it still represents an unyielding Right-wing viewpoint).

Whereas the HNP wants a return to the 1960's policies of Dr Verwoerd (and in some respects to the days of the oxwagon), the Conservative Party was prepared to accept the NP's constitutional proposals of 1977 in which there would have been three Parliaments — for Whites, Coloureds and Indians — and a Council of Cabinets.

The CP has now gone back further than 1977. According to Dr Treurnicht, its leader, it will ensure that Coloured people and Indians will have political rights only in their "heartlands," which will include all areas already proclaimed Coloured or Indian under the Group Areas Act.

Any laws giving Blacks permanent residence in South Africa would be repealed; sport and education would revert to strict segregation, with foreign sports teams not allowed to demand to play mixed South African sides.

The difference in personalities of the two leaders also reflects the difference between the two parties. Mr Marais is a political demagogue by nature, a fiery orator who talks unashamedly in racial terms, whereas Dr Treurnicht, an ex-dominee, is a more thoughtful politician and in practice a stonewaller rather than a firebrand.

The more moderate conservative Afrikaners find it difficult to support an extremist like Mr Marais, as recent by-elections have shown.

The HNP, which received 191 000 votes in the 1981 election, lost support to the Conservative Party, in Parys and Bothaville.

The CP is the Right-wing party that appeals to ex-Nationalists who, while being conservative, cannot go along with the racialism of the HNP. It is already receiving far bigger support and has 18 MPs, whereas the HNP has none.

Thus, when it comes to any discussions to bring the two parties together, the CP should have more leverage on policy than the HNP.

However, the HNP has been in the field against the National Party since 1969 and will not readily play second fiddle to the CP.

Even if the two parties only agree on an electoral pact, the differences between them will cause endless argument about which party should stand in which constituency.

Nevertheless, efforts will be made to achieve a united front against the Government, and if this comes about, the National Party will be in trouble.

NAUDE BANNING PROVES REFORM CLAIMS ARE LIES, SAYS HARRIS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Joyce Harris (Black Sash)]

[Text]

IN RE-BANNING Dr Bayers Naude, the Government is giving the lie to its own stated intention of introducing change towards a more just society, Ms Joyce Harris, the President of Black Sash said yesterday.

"Dr Naude is one of South Africa's great sons. A man of unparalleled courage, integrity and honesty, who's deeply held beliefs have led him to distance himself from his own people at great cost to himself and his family", Ms Harris said. "He deserves acclaim and respect from his fellow men, not consignment to the twilight world of the banned."

"The inhuman treatment on Dr Naude and of so many others who share his plight and worth does not occur in a vacuum. It is part and parcel of the Government's unchanged policy of apartheid, as is evidenced by recent attempts to introduce leg-

islation to enforce the pass laws even more stringently by the mass pass raid presently taking place in the Western Cape, by the forced removals of people which continue unabated, by the deprivation of South African citizenship to millions of people. The list is endless.

"The just society envisaged by Dr Naude and others like him, remains a mirage, despite Government's protestation to the contrary."

Ms Harris said the Black Sash would hold a demonstration at street lights in Jan Smuts Avenue, between Tyrwhitt Avenue and Wits University today between 7.30 am and 8.30 am.

Fosters will read: "If Government means reform, it must unban Bayers Naude. It must stop pass raids. It must stop removals. It must restore habeas corpus — charge detainees within 24 hours. It must include blacks in Government".

'DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL' POLICY SCORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 6]

[Editorial]

[Text]

ON September 24 last year, one Mr Allan Fine was taken into custody by Security Police. Heaven only knows what Mr Fine went through during all those subsequent days that he spent in jail.

At about the same time, we are sure, hundreds of people must have appeared in South African courts charged with all sorts of crimes. We are sure, too, that some of those were sentenced to periods of about one year's imprisonment. They started their sentences on that day, and completed their sentences more than a month ago.

But Mr Fine was not taken to court. He was held under security legislation for months, before finally being charged under the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts. More time in jail while "awaiting trial".

Eventually, more than 13 months later, he is found not guilty and is once again a free man. It was not the first time he had been detained, so the total period he spent in jail is slightly more.

Justice, we say, has taken its course. But has it?

We must ask whether it is justice for a man to be held in prison for so long and then acquitted. We must ask whether he has not technically been punished already for a crime the courts found he has not committed. We must question the applications of security legislation, which provide for a person to be deprived of his liberty for so long, and eventually find he has no recourse.

Is it not time the whole security legislation is at least amended to make it more difficult for people to be punished for crimes which courts ultimately find they have not committed? What we are saying here is that there is a reasonable possibility that people against whom charges cannot stick, can be held for periods as determined almost by the police themselves. We are not saying this is so in this particular case, but we are afraid this system is open to abuse.

Mr Fine was perhaps lucky. He at least made it to a court of law. There

are hundreds of others who have not been so lucky. They have been held for months, and then were suddenly released. No charges, they are told. And they have to be satisfied. They are expected to shout "glory halleluja".

But that they have been freed is not really the point. What is at stake is a vital issue: people have been denied their freedom for varying periods — and there is nothing they can do about it. Nobody will compensate them for loss of liberty, earnings — and perhaps even

health. The law that makes this possible was designed to make sure they can't take action against the State in such instances.

We have said over and over again that detention without trial cannot be seen to be just. If people have committed crimes, by all means get them to court as soon as possible, and let the courts decide their guilt or not. That is what the rule of law is all about. And the sooner people realise this, the better for this country.

CSO: 3400/250

REACTIVATION OF ZIPRA FORCES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 82 p 31

[Article by Andrew Walker]

[Text]

Rebellious Zipra forces are reactivating their Rhodesian wartime guerilla networks to wage a war of insurgency against the Zimbabwean government, say intelligence sources.

As dissent grows within Zipra, the military wing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party, it is estimated that there are up to 3 000 armed dissidents in Zimbabwe.

Sources say about 2 000 of these are operating in strife-torn Matabeleland, Zipra's traditional stronghold.

Zipra is said to be reorganising its old bush war Zapu cells among civilians to provide insurgents with food and intelligence.

Arms are coming from caches left behind after the bush war and not discovered by Zimbabwean security forces.

"Some caches are known to contain something like 500 AK rifles, 600 mortar bombs, 400 RPG-7 rockets, 200 assault rifles, 60

machineguns (light, heavy and anti-aircraft), 60 anti-personnel mines and thousands of rounds of ammunition and rocket boosters," said a former member of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation now living in South Africa.

Zipra ranks are said to be growing daily as more members of the minority Ndebele tribe join the move.

Training is going on inside Zimbabwe in secret bush camps.

Sources who have contact with the rebels say some training is also going on in remote areas of Zambia.

Dissidents are also making use of Botswana for "rest periods."

The dissidents are known to have launched three attacks on Zimbabwe National Army positions, and unconfirmed reports say that on October 12 about 250 national army men deserted the army after their battalion camp was attacked in the Lower Gwelo area.

It is understood that in May the national army's 29 Battalion was attacked by dissidents at Copper Queen, east of Sinoia. Another camp was attacked in the Murewa district.

On May 31 members of 33 Battalion based at Grand Reef Airport outside Umtali rebelled and opened fire on their army comrades, according to the intelligent sources.

A group of about 12 soldiers — all former members of Zipra integrated into the national army after independence — volunteered to stand guard that night.

They opened fire on the camp, and later deserted taking about 50 rifles with them.

Casualty figures are not known.

Widespread dissatisfaction among Zipra and Zapu apparently stems from their feeling that they have been unjustly criticised by the Zimbabwean government and not given sufficient recognition for the part they played in the liberation war.

Two top Zipra men — General Lookout Museko and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa — are in detention.

Efforts to form Zipra dissidents into a fighting force aimed at overthrowing Mr Robert Mugabe's government are believed to have started with clandestine meetings in February.

It is believed that Zipra dissident forces are now becoming more organised following their initial haphazard strategy of robberies and ambushes.

Intelligence sources say that the Zipra arms caches will not be sufficient for the rebels to maintain any high-intensity action.

"They still have a number of arms caches. These will be sufficient to keep them going initially on a low-intensity level," said the former Central Intelligence Organisation agent.

He understood Zipra's only other source of arms was by capturing weapons from the Zimbabwean army.

SOWETO COUNCIL CHALLENGED TO AID ORLANDO SHACK DWELLERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial]

LAST WEEK, the Soweto Council gave Orlando East shack dwellers an ultimatum to demolish their shacks or face prosecution. At the weekend, the Orlando East Civic Association resolved to call on people not to demolish the shacks.

Some time ago, a spokesman for the council said that these people were in fact being exploited by greedy landlords, and that the council would not stand by to see this happening.

We believe that there is a very good reason why people live in shacks. Everybody, we are sure, wants to live in a decent house. Everybody, we are sure, wants to live as comfortable as is possible. We are sure that none of them wants to live in a shack, and the only reason they live in shacks is that they have no choice. There are just no houses available to them.

The point is that the Soweto Council has done very little to provide homes for those who cannot afford to buy homes. In recent years, all efforts have been channelled towards providing better-class homes, while the sub-economic requirements have been overlooked. These

are the people who now feel that if they have to have a roof over their heads, they can only do so by living in a shack.

Simply telling people to demolish their shacks — 'home' to them — and not providing any alternative is not going to solve the problem.

We would agree that shacks do not make for good planning in any township, and that slums could easily result from the setting up of these shacks.

Recently in a report, The NG Kerk said that hostel accommodation for unmarried black migrant workers had a detrimental effect on their social and personal life, and squatter camps were the only alternative.

The report said that this would not only alleviate the economic housing problem in urban areas, but will also make it possible for the poor and unskilled rural population to grow into an urban situation according to their own abilities and become an urban community.

We do not for a moment suggest this is the solution to the housing problems in Soweto. Nor do we suggest that the complex should be

turned into a squatter camp. What we do say, however, is that there is a need to recognise the fact that if no housing is provided for people, the natural reaction will be to set up shacks.

Too much attention has been given to providing "elite" homes, and the natural movement upwards — the sub-economic taking over the homes of those who can afford to move to better-class homes — has simply not materialised. The reason is not difficult to find, as often one house accommodated more than one family and if one family moved out, the others would remain in that house. All the while, the waiting list for sub-economic housing has grown and grown.

That is the problem the Soweto Council should address itself to. Where are the people who now live in shacks in Orlando East now supposed to go to? Can the council give an answer to this question before prosecuting these people?

CSO: 3400/240

SOWETO COUNCIL'S REJECTION OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Nov 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text]

ANGER is mounting over the Soweto Council's rejection of the R77-million development plan proposed by the private sector to ease the serious housing shortage in the townships.

Residents yesterday attacked the council for rejecting the loan while thousands of families in the townships were desperately looking for houses.

The development plan, proposed through the Urban Foundation, would have resulted in the three Greater Soweto community councils receiving about R12,2-million to help reduce the critical housing backlog. The Soweto Council would have received nearly three-quarters of the loan — about R8-million.

In turn, the private sector had offered to develop, at a cost of about R65-million, land in Protea North for housing purposes. But all this was rejected by the council which gave one of its reasons as being that it wanted the loan

"with no strings attached".

A resident, Miss Aggie Kgole, said: "I fail to understand why the council rejected the money while many families have been on the waiting list for houses for years. Perhaps the council has its eyes set somewhere for raising funds for housing, like the R150-million loan from overseas banks".

Mr Simon Mbele, of Rockville, called for the disbanding of the council, and said: "I wonder why they are still claiming that they represent the people of Soweto when they ignore the community's needs".

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, said reasons given by the council for rejecting the loan were irrelevant. "In view of the fact that both the council and the Foundation are controversial organisations, Azapo is not in a position to reject or condone the council's decision."

THE Soweto Council's incredible rejection of a life-saving housing scheme plainly indicates that most of these men are more worried about power and self aggrandizement than the welfare of the people.

There was some legitimate astonishment when the Soweto Council turned down the R77-million housing development plan from the Urban Foundation, representing the private sector.

The wonder was aggravated by the fact that the council did not seem to have cogent reasons for this remarkable refusal. What actually transpired at the council meeting was disgraceful.

There was a feeling that various members of the council were against the Urban Foundation's proposal on personal grounds. There were murmurs about the Foundation's favourable regard to Committee of Ten members, and other such astonishing things which had nothing to do with the merit of the proposals. The thing we cannot understand is that everybody is talking about a housing backlog. Here is a gift almost from the gods to save the council and the Government from an embarrassing situation turned down for almost nothing. There is more to this than meets the eye.

We think Mr David Thebehali and his members are honour bound to tell us what's going on. Otherwise they must not blame the people for speculating. Already it is said this rejection is based on the council's timid fear that they may be losing some of their clutch on the people if they do not control housing. We know the kind of swagger councillors (including the "mayor") have

about their ability to grant or refuse people houses. To them this is almost like a divine right and they are against losing it.

What makes us happy in a rather ironic manner is that this is showing these councillors up as men who are uniaformed and not suitable to hold such positions. For all the noise they make, let it be noted that these men were not chosen by popular vote. In fact they have been imposed on a very unwilling population. So their mistakes are the mistakes of the party that imposed them on us. We are also convinced now that some of these men take on their job for something other than their commitment to their communities. They are more worried with self.

It has in the past been suggested to some of these men that the best monument or testimony to their somewhat shady names would be something like an aggressive housing programme.

For whatever Mr Thebehali and sundry community councillors want to make believe to themselves, and the world, they are far from being popular with the majority of the people. This action is like kicking a gift horse (to salvage whatever credibility they have) in the mouth.

The Government's new housing programme for urban blacks is still most restrictive but strives at being pragmatic. Among other things it makes it clear that it (the Government) will concentrate in future on the provision of land and infrastructure, and of welfare housing, leaving the provision of all other housing to the individual and his employer.

We hope, in view of this, that all parties concerned in the aborted proposals will reconsider their position in the light of the above.

PFP TRANSVAAL CONGRESS UNCOVERS 'SERIOUS PROBLEMS'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 82 p 13

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

SERIOUS problems within the Progressive Federal Party were clearly evident at the Party's Transvaal congress in Benoni on Saturday.

Delegates openly expressed concern and several criticised the party's public image which, they felt, left much to be desired. Their concern arose from the PFP's poor performance in last week's by-elections.

The first indication that there was trouble brewing came early in the day when the congress agenda was criticised.

The second indication of dissatisfaction came when, for the first time, Mr Max Borkum's chairmanship of the Transvaal PFP was challenged.

During the tea break, younger PFP members were seen openly canvassing support for their candidate for the chairmanship, Dr Marius

Barnard, MP for Parktown.

"We need to bring the party leadership out of the backroom into the forefront," delegates told The Citizen.

Mr Borkum was re-elected chairman after a secret ballot but according to informed sources, "it was a close thing. Only 20 votes separated them."

Later criticism of the party became more open as delegates stood up and voiced their dissatisfaction, until Mr Douglas Gibson, chairman of the PFP's Southern Transvaal region, intervened and said, internal party mat-

I pity his wife — when heck? How's that for ng." How's that for only for washing and iron- ne: "Woman are good One man actually told

But, said Mr Rick Valente, chairman of the Sandton Management Committee, the congress had been arranged in such a way as to be a seminar rather than a forum for discussion. After a large number of delegates agreed with him, a compromise was reached over the agenda to allow more time for discussion.

But then the feeling of delegates was clearly summed up by Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, who reported back on group discussions held to comment on the PFP's constitutional policy.

Having stressed that he was not expressing a personal opinion, Mr Schwarz said the delegates had no "fundamental objections to the PFP policy. They did, however, complain about its lack of detail, how it would be implemented, and the way in which it is being marketed."

THE Government's constitutional guidelines had in-built failure, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, told the PFP Transvaal Congress.

A constitution earned legitimacy from the direct involvement of as many as possible of those who were going to be affected by it, he said.

The National Party had, however, decided unilaterally on the basic principles of the constitution before consulting with Coloured and Indian groups and totally excluding Blacks.

"This deliberate refusal to include the process of genuine negotiation makes

consensus impossible and therefore guarantees failure."

By excluding Blacks the Government was repeating the same mistake made when the new constitution for the Union of South Africa had been drawn up.

Blacks had been excluded then and, as a direct consequence, the African National Congress (ANC) was formed four years later.

"In 1982 the Government is repeating the same mistakes but the mood of those excluded is very different from that in 1913.

Leaving Out Blacks Dangerous: Slabbert

IT WAS pointless and dangerous to create a new constitution which left out the population group which was undergoing the fastest increase in population as well as the fastest rate of urbanisation. Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party said at the weekend.

Speaking at the PFP's Transvaal Congress, Dr Slabbert said Blacks would eventually be confronted with the most underdeveloped constitutional instruments with which they would have to articulate their demands.

"When that happens, we will be in a situation of confrontation. When a community does not have effective constitutional means to articulate their

demands, they will search for irregular and unconventional ways of making their demands felt," he said.

This was one of the reasons why the PFP had rejected the Government's constitutional guidelines.

By adopting the position they had, the PFP was not being negative or destructive, he said.

Dr Slabbert felt that there were three distinct phases in the whole process of constitutional reform: the initial response to the new proposals; the process of negotiating their improvement; and the final response to the package made known in Parliament.

He likened the "initial response" phase to the first and second reading a

a Bill as read in Parliament where parties adopted their position in principle.

At this stage the PFP had weighed up the pros and cons and had decided that in terms of the philosophical assumptions underlying the proposals, among other things, they could not be supported.

The PFP rejected not only the exclusion of Blacks, but the way in which the executive President was to be elected, the fact that no indication was given of social and economic reforms which would have to correspond with the constitutional developments and the way in which the proposals would entrench White domination.

However, it was the official Opposition's responsibility to take part fully in the second phase of reform — to seek opportunities to engage the Government and other parties in the process of improving and changing the guidelines.

The PFP would serve on the parliamentary constitutional select committee when the proposals were referred to it as well as debating the matter in Parliament itself and on public platforms.

"The PFP will not be bulldozed or bullied into adopting premature positions or to sacrificing its position of principle simply because there is an artificial mood for reform in South Africa," he said.

Policy Pointers Needed

THE Progressive Federal Party is to institute an internal Commission of Enquiry to determine its own local government policy.

This announcement was made by the leader of the PFP, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, at the party's Transvaal Congress on Saturday in the wake of controversy over the party's performance at the recent Transvaal Municipal Association congress.

The TMA unanimously rejected the proposals of the President's Council for multi-racial metropolitan government, or any form of multi-racial local government — despite the fact that two PFP controlled town councils were represented.

The commission will be chaired by Mr Colin Eglin, National Chairman of the party, and will determine local government policy guidelines for the PFP.

Economy Needs Priority, Says Schwarz

THERE could not be constitutional reform in South Africa until there was economic reform, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and PFP spokesman on finance, told the PFP Transvaal Congress.

"The Government talks of constitutional reform but has not even mentioned economic reform at a time when there is a recession, and when unemployment is increasing every day," he said.

White South Africans do not realise that every Black man who has a job and feels he could lose something, is an investment for South Africa."

He criticised the Government for paying lip service to free enterprise saying that what was really practised in South Africa was socialism and control.

There was recession in the country because the Government had mis-

managed the boom, he said.

Mr Schwarz also questioned why, six weeks after raising General Sales Tax, the Government had taken out an "enormous" loan from the IMF to put in the stabilization fund. "We obviously didn't need it, so why did the Minister of Finance raise GST?"

Housewives were being too quiet about "being taken for a ride every day," he said, referring to the meat subsidy. It had "disappeared" before Christmas when everyone will buy and will come back after Christmas when everyone stops buying. Don't forget, you will have paid for the subsidy anyway.

"If the Government wants to reform South Africa, they first have to reform it economically," Mr Schwarz said.

Attack on Clergymen Makes Sparks Fly

Sparks flew at the PFP Transvaal Congress on Saturday over whether ministers of religion should be compelled to condemn "all aspects of apartheid".

The argument arose over a resolution submitted by the Boksburg branch of the PFP which stated:

"The Congress notes with dismay the continuing reticence of many ministers of religion to condemn the injustices perpetrated in the name of apartheid and places on record its belief that, as the spiritual and moral leaders of their communities, they should be in the forefront of the condemnation of all aspects of apartheid which are hurtful and degrading to any

member of South African society."

The proposer of the motion said it was "well intentioned" and added that should ministers be upset by it, "if the cap fits, they should wear it."

"We don't have to put politics into religion, but we can put religion into politics," he said.

Clearly in a dilemma over the motion, the Rev Pieter Schoeman, an NG K dominee, called for the motion to be amended by preceding it with the words, "This congress endorses the fundamental right of religious freedom in South Africa".

Pointing out that religion and politics were very sensitive issues, he said the motion was not intended to tell ministers to endorse PFP policy.

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, asked that the motion be withdrawn altogether. This was refused.

It was a matter for anyone with religious beliefs, whether a minister or not, to speak out against apartheid, he said. It was up to the individual minister's conscience to decide whether or not to speak out.

After some heated arguments, the motion — as amended by Mr Schoeman — was eventually put to the vote. Those in favour, defeated those against and those who abstained from voting, by a mere two votes. The results were: 91 for, 21 against and 68 abstentions. Those who abstained asked that their names be recorded.

REFORM BREEDS DIVISIONS WITHIN PFP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT IS interesting to see how the Prime Minister's reform initiative has changed the country's politics.

The Progressive Federal Party, which boycotted the President's Council and was left out of the constitution-making process, is now divided.

Some of its members, as well as financial backers, are for the Prime Minister's reform plan as the start of a process which must inevitably lead to other reforms, possibly including the Blacks.

Others are against reform now without the Blacks.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, is being criticised by nearly all the PFP newspapers for giving his party a boycott image and for totally rejecting the reform plan.

These newspapers suggest the PFP should accept the plan has merit and then try to get the Government to make changes to it.

In other words, to engage in a dialogue rather than reject the plan out of hand.

The discomfiture of Dr Slabbert is naturally a matter of joy to the Nationalist Press, which is playing up the PFP Press criticism of Dr Slabbert.

Split Urged

One newspaper goes so far as to suggest to Dr Slabbert that he be man enough to split his party by ditching Mrs Helen Suzman and Dr Alex Boraine.

There should be a constructive approach to colour politics so that reform can become a matter above mere party politics, it says.

If, in fact, Dr Slabbert got rid of someone like Mrs Suzman, there would be no party, since the old Progs of the PFP would go with her and all that would be left would be the Harry Schwarz faction, which is very much a minority group.

More likely, as in the case of Mr Colin Eglin, the party would ditch Dr Slabbert if his leadership were found wanting.

Dr Slabbert is now telling his party congresses that the party has no intention of boycotting the process of constitutional reform and that its approach is one of "constructive engagement of the Government."

This means he is beginning to weaken. In the end, he will have to come out for limited reform rather than no reform at all.

The New Republic Party, which has openly supported the reform plan even though it has some reservations, has been forced to deny speculation that it intends to throw in its lot with the Government.

But the party is too closely identified with the Prime Minister's initiative. Although it will no doubt receive support from Nationalists in any straight fight with the PFP, Johannesburg North has shown it will not be able to take safe PFP seats.

Its days must be limited, especially since its stronghold, Natal, under the assault of the PFP and the NP, has been moving away from its control.

The mainly English-speaking Opposition parties have been skilfully trapped by the Prime Minister — the PFP's opposition to the reform plan is beginning to crumble and the NRP is openly supporting the plan.

Opposed

That leaves the two Afrikaans Opposition parties to carry the fight against reform to the electorate.

Whatever Government propagandists have to say, it was no mean feat for a new party like the Conservative Party to get 3 701 votes in Parys.

Nor can the Government ignore the fact that the CP-Herstigte Nasionale Party vote in Parys was only ten fewer than the National Party's, or that the combined vote at Bothaville was 570 more.

We predict the final reform line-up will develop like this:

For reform: National Party.

For reform, with reservations not very strongly held: the NRP.

For reform, with a lot of breast-beating that it won't work without the Blacks, but let's accept it as a start: the PFP.

Against reform: The Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The real battle, therefore, lies within Afrikanerdom.

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BISHOP HITS OUT AT BREAD BOYCOTT

Inkatha Backing

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Len Maseko]

THE National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) has slammed the white bread boycott and strongly attacked the architects of the campaign.

Bishop Joe Joshua, said in a statement that the boycott, supported by numerous trade unions and other organisations, was a "grievous mistake."

The boycott call in protest against the recent price hike of white bread was made by the 360 000-member Inkatha movement, and later endorsed by the South African Black Alliance and its affiliates. Several other black organisations are backing the boycott.

The price of a loaf of

white bread went up by 10 cents to 53 cents on October 1.

Bishop Joshua added: "We are not happy about the boycott call made by Inkatha president Chief Buthelezi and other black organisations. They are making a grievous mistake because the boycott will not help bring down the price of bread.

"On the contrary, the escalation of prices of all essential consumer commodities will continue as recession bites deeper and deeper. There is no guarantee that even the price of brown bread will remain static. We feel rather than calling for a boycott of white bread we

should educate our people on the economics of making bread at home."

Bishop Joshua said more increases on the price of bread could be expected next year.

He described Saba as a "group of collaborationists", adding that: "We should never accept credibility from these organisations. We can't see how Chief Buthelezi and organisations like the Labour Party, which have been receiving salaries from the Government, could ever guide and lead black people.

"We should in future adopt a more positive stand on crucial issues which are of interest to black people. Co-operation and collaboration are two different things", he added.

Takes Effect

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

THE white bread boycott called by Inkatha and the Black Alliance is beginning to take effect in Soweto and the West Rand.

Traders were stocking 90 percent brown bread in preference to the white bread, whereas in the past brown and white bread used to sell on 50-50 basis, a spokesman for a leading bakery said.

In the West Rand the boycott is in full swing with all shops in one township, Mophakeng, adhering to the call not to stock white bread. Traders told **The SOWETAN** that local students have been campaigning from shop to shop warning them not to allow bakeries to bring white bread into their shops.

But a spokesman for

the main supply bakery in the West Rand, the Albany Bakery, said: "We have a drop of 15 percent. This hasn't really affected our figures. We will see in time."

A spokesman for Protea Bakery said most of their deliveries were concentrated in Soweto.

He added: "People in Soweto still buy white bread, but it's 10 percent white and 90 percent brown."

The South African Black Alliance made the call to boycott white bread in a meeting addressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Soweto recently.

In the West Rand, the Mophakeng Civic Association (Moca), supported the bread boycott call in their meeting held last Sunday.

CSO: 3400/240

SLABBERT: PFP WILL NOT BOYCOTT CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM PROCESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Progressive Federal Party had no intention of boycotting the process of constitutional reform, the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Delivering the opening address at the PFP Cape congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday, Dr Slabbert said his party had come under attack from various quarters and had been accused of being negative, boycotters and obstructionists.

"I have repeatedly stated that our approach to constitutional reform is one of constructive engagement of government.

"Long before the Nationalist Party discovered the need for constitutional reform in the country, the PFP was advocating it on every platform.

"It is precisely what we were concerned about and that effective constitutional change in South

Africa of which we had grave misgivings about the efficiency of the President's Council as an instrument for such reform would take place."

It was his party's intention to bring as much pressure to bear on the Government as possible so that at the end of the process the country would have the best constitutional changes.

Dr Slabbert challenged the Government to face other political parties in the country on the television screen.

"One of the dangers of the present debate on constitutional reform is that it is side-tracking White South Africa away from the real issues which have to be confronted if we are going to have peaceful evolutionary change in our country."

Dr Slabbert devoted a part of his speech to what he called "Public Enemy Number One" — influx control. — Sapa.

ARMED POLICE SEND DRIEHOEK RESIDENTS ON 'TOUR'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

ARMED police were this week used to take residents of Driehoek near Plet Retief on a tour of the land the Government wants to resettle them in.

The new "promised land" is Lochiel in KaNgwane homeland, about 240 kilometres away from Driehoek. The removal of the community has been undertaken to make way for a dam in the area.

Although the tour of Lochiel was organised by the Department of Co-operation and Development, armed police are alleged to have stood by while the residents were asked to get into three buses.

An anti-resettlement activist and standowner, Mr Saul Mkhize,

said only about 20 of the 300 property owners were willing to move.

"We saw the new place ourselves. It is an undeveloped, rocky place with no water or any facilities whatsoever. We asked the tour officials what they thought we were going to eat, where we were supposed to work, and they said that that would be taken care of," Mr Mkhize said.

The Government, he said, was offering a "ridiculous" R39 to help standowners build themselves new houses in Lochiel.

"They said they would lend us tents for six months, after which they would take them back. How do they think the old and unable among us are going to

cope after that? Even if the Government claims it is compensating us for our land, the new properties can never be the same size as ours," he said.

The PFP member of Parliament for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, has condemned the Government for the removals.

The department of Co-operation and Development's Public Relations Officer, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, confirmed that Zulu-speaking residents will be moved to KaNgwane while the Swazi-speaking would go to Kwa-Zulu.

Mr Oosthuizen said that in terms of the 1975 Consolidation Proposals, Driefontein was a "badly situated" area.

VISA RESTRICTIONS ON VISITORS FROM SEYCHELLES PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa is to impose visa restrictions upon visitors from the Seychelles.

The measure comes into force from Nov 12, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk announced in Pretoria last night.

The Government decision is seen as a clamp-down by Pretoria on the activities of the Seychelles Resistance Movement.

Some of its activists resident in Durban have been working for the overthrow of Mr Albert Rene's government for the last three years.

The Durban-based cell has been in constant contact with exile leaders surrounding Mr James Man-cham whom Rene deposed as President of the Seychelles.

Its activities have been closely monitored in the last few months, particularly since the abortive coup of Col Mike Hoare in November, last year.

At least three leading members of the Seychelles Resistance Movement have been warned by the South African Government to "find meaningful jobs".

The latest Seychellois to come under fire is Mr Raoual Germaine (19) who arrived in South Africa about four months ago.

Mr Germaine, who has strong links with Mr Man-cham, was detained in the Seychelles for several months after Col Hoare's coup bid.

After his release, he arrived in South Africa and was granted a one-month temporary visitor's permit.

He recently tried to renew it but was told that he was living in South Africa illegally. He was questioned by immigration officials before he left the country voluntarily.

Before going, he wrote letters to the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and the Minister of Internal Affairs, pleading to remain

in South Africa. It is not known whether they ever replied to his letters.

He left South Africa ten days ago and when he arrived in Britain he was questioned by the authorities there before being granted a permit to remain for three weeks.

The two members of the Seychelles Resistance Movement most closely connected with the coup in November last year, Mr Gerard Hoareau, the former Immigration Officer in the Seychelles, and Mr Guy O'Daueefey, both left South Africa in the last few months and now live in London.

Their sudden departure came after assurances that Rene would get increased support from the Government of Mr Francois Mitterrand, the French President.

The Citizen can reveal that Rene has repeatedly appealed to the Mitterrand Government to stabilise conditions in the Seychelles in the face of threatened coups.

Recently the Mitter-

rand Government sent two high-ranking army officers to investigate the best way to foil any attempted coups.

After their visit — kept totally secret — the two officers reported personally to President Mitterrand. The French Government is now committed to sending a garrison between 400-500 strong to the island.

The move has caused dismay in top American circles as the Americans still have a lease on the tracking station on the main island of Mahe and the contract with the Seychelles Government will come under review in about two years time. It is no secret among senior Washington Foreign Office officials that the move by President Rene involving the French in defence of his island is a threat to their present occupation of the tracking station.

The station is vital to Washington because its Dio Garcia island base has a question mark over its future with the new left-wing government in Mauritius wanting to repossess it.

The Seychelles Government has remained si-

lent over allegations made in both the British and South African newspapers that the 28-year-old South African, Mr Mike Asher was "bumped off" and his friend Mr Simon Denousse was captured by security police on the island before his death.

A British newspaper claimed that on Friday that Mr Asher, from Durban, and Mr Denousse, who was known to be actively hostile to the Rene Government, were found in composing circumstances about 85 kilometres from Victoria and were told at gunpoint to blow themselves up.

The official story put out by the Seychelles Government after the two men were killed was that they were caught in their own "boobytrap" and blew themselves up.

South Africa's new visa system has been conveyed to the Seychelles Government.

Mr De Klerk's statement said that visitors from the Seychelles, as in the case of other foreign visitors, would in future have to satisfy South African passport authorities that:

- they have sufficient

funds to maintain themselves for the duration of their South African stay;

- they hold valid return or onward tickets or funds to enable them to enter "another country in respect of which they have a valid visa";

- they have noted that they will not be permitted to take up employment of any kind, paid or unpaid, unless they are already in possession of the necessary work permit, or permanent residence permit, and

- they do not exceed the period stated in the temporary residence permit issued to visitors on entry, unless an extension is obtained prior to expiration.

Citizens of the Seychelles, who were holders of permanent residence permits, also had to ensure that, in future, they were in possession of valid re-entry visas if they intended leaving the Republic temporarily, the statement added.

Six men, either facing the death sentence or terms of imprisonment from last year's coup bid by Col Hoare have been moved from the main Island of Mahe to another called Prisoner Island.

HORWOOD ON CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 2

[Text]

STRINGENT discipline will be maintained on Government spending, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said last night.

Mr Horwood said in radio and television programmes it was absolutely essential to keep Government spending in check and expressed concern about the level of subsidisation of food.

The R198-million bread subsidy was about as far as the Government could go.

The Minister said there had been only a small increase in real terms in Government spending in the past few years.

The deficit before borrowing in the Budget was now running at only about 2,4 percent of the gross domestic product, compared with 7 percent some years ago.

He would do everything in his power to keep up his record and would like to see the deficit reduced further.

Healthy way

He also intended to finance the deficit in a healthy way and use reserve bank credit, which

was inflationary in all circumstances, as little as possible.

Mr Horwood said co-ordination between monetary policies (money supply, interest rates and exchange rates) and fiscal (Government spending) was better than it had been in a long time.

This was one of the main reasons for the impressive success of the policies in recent months, he said.

Mr Horwood also said structural factors in the country's inflation problems were to get closer attention, while marked increases in salaries and wages in the year ahead had been ruled out.

It was essential there were no across-the-board salary and wage increases next year.

Salary discipline should, however, not interfere with the process of professional differentiation in the civil service pay structure.

Mr Horwood said virtually everything had been done to combat inflation by fiscal and monetary policies.

While the benefits of these new policies had still to work through to

the inflation rate, there remained the whole question of competitiveness in the economy.

He announced that an investigation had begun into the issue of administered prices (electricity, steel and transport) and discussions were being held with the public corporations involved.

Also speaking on the radio and television programmes the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said the emphasis of the country's economic policy was to switch to reducing inflation after a dramatic improvement in the country's balance of payments.

Mr De Kock — on the strength of the latest figures, particularly the trade figures announced last week — revealed that the shortfall in the Republic's international trading performance should be as low as R1 000-million for the third quarter.

Inflation

Both Dr De Kock and Mr Horwood said it could be expected that inflation would again come into clearer focus now that pressure was easing on the balance of payments

front. South Africa's sharply higher trading debts had been top priority for some 18 months.

Mr Horwood said that, while no dramatic switch could be expected, there had been a welcome lower trend in the consumer price index in the past few months. The inflation scenario was looking better than it had for a long time.

Dr De Kock said the recent end to the slide in the value of the rand was very good news. It would take a few months to work through, but the fact that the rand had begun to appreciate moderately improved the chances of success in the fight against inflation.

The Standard Bank's economist, Mr Andre Hammersma, said on a TV programme last night the economic news of the coming months would be poor with a sharp decline in demand, production and profits, and increases in retrenchment and unemployment.

Mr Hammersma said the news would also reflect that the essential economic medicine which the country had had to swallow was working.

ATTACK ON MKUZE FUEL DEPOT INVESTIGATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 pp 8, 6

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Police are investigating a possible link between the attack on the fuel depot at Mkuze in Northern Zululand on Monday and the explosion at a Paulpietersburg fuel depot earlier this year.

This was revealed yesterday by a senior security branch officer involved in the investigations.

Police explosives experts are still baffled as to what devices were used in the attack on the Mkuze depot where damage could run into several thousand rand.

It is suspected limpet mines were used as their mechanism allows setting explosions at timed intervals.

Intervals

The explosions at Mkuze on Monday morn-

ing appear to have been timed.

Police were still in the Mkuze area yesterday, hunting for the saboteurs, thought to be ANC terrorists, with support from the army.

A spokesman for the Mobil Oil Company which owns the Mkuze depot, said the company should be in a position by Friday to assess the full extent of the damage. He said the company was waiting for a full insurance report before releasing any details.

Some people have speculated the culprits might already be safely across the Swaziland border, which is close to the scene of the blasts, but police declined to comment on the possibility.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts.

[Editorial: "Violence"]

[Text]

THE ATTACK by saboteurs on a petrol storage depot at Mkuze, on the Natal north coast, is further evidence of the campaign of terror and destruction launched against South Africa from outside its borders.

When anything happens in neighbouring countries, like attacks by resistance movements and saboteurs, South Africa is immediately accused of trying to destabilise these countries.

That terrorists are trained and armed in these countries before being sent to South Africa on missions of death and destruction is regarded as an acceptable practice.

It is not destabilisation, but "liberation."

Well, we'll tell these perpetrators of sabotage and murder, as well as their supporters, that they are nothing but terrorists committing crimes which deserve the severest punishment.

No country, least of all South Africa, is prepared to have violence inflicted on it in the name of a spurious freedom.

CSO: 3400/240

HOGAN'S CONVICTION FOR TREASON CRITICIZED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 82 p 11

[Text]

The imprisonment for treason last week of Barbara Hogan has drawn angry reaction from some, including the Chancellor of Wits University, Dr Mike Rosholt, who described it as "tragedy for South Africa". Now the Detainees' Parents Support Committee asks whether the action means this country is about to witness a series of trials that will "make martyrs out of sincere idealists".

MR JUSTICE A P van Dyk is on record as having queried, on Wednesday, October 20 — while interrupting the prosecutor, Mr J Swane-poel who was calling for a long prison sentence — "whether the trespasses of the accused had not been of a rather technical nature" and commented that there was "treason and treason".

Yet, 24 hours later, he sentenced the accused, described as "an idealistic person who had devoted most of her time to improving the lot of the underprivileged" to 10 years' imprisonment additional to the 13 months which she had already spent in detention.

That very same day, Mr Robert McNamara, in delivering the triennial Chancellor's lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, while urging the South African Government to greater and speedier progress towards social change, said inter alia: "... the South African Government continues to refuse to make fundamental change in its racial policy ..." and

"... today's Government security measures in South Africa are so repressive and ruthless ..."

Let all those who approve the imposition of the heavy sentence on Barbara Hogan reflect and ponder the words of Mr McNamara, and ask themselves whether that sentence is not an additional setback to peaceful transformation of our South African society.

The underprivileged cannot fail to note that those who assist the ANC when exercising their convictions of brotherly love and concern in trying to assist the downtrodden, do so at the peril of severe punishment by a Government obviously intent only on preserving its privileged position. To this end it continues to extend its security laws to criminalise actions which, in other countries, would be considered as legitimate opposition.

Is it now the intention to bring to court for acts of high treason everyone who

contravenes such laws while striving for a just society? Are we going to witness a series of trials that will make martyrs out of sincere idealists whose search for a more equal and democratic society may show them to be in sympathy with some of the aims of the ANC?

And if this is the intention, do the authorities really think that sentences of 10 years' imprisonment imposed on well intentioned, principled young people are going to deter others from following their conscience and working for social change?

Let no one gloat over the "success" of the action by the Security Police against Barbara Hogan, because one may well ask who is endangering progress and peaceful change?

It is the law makers and the laws they enforce which may well be the real enemy of the South African nation as a whole, and the real impediment to peaceful evolution and reform.

UNIONIST SET FREE AMID CHEERING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

AMID clapping and cheering and after 14 months in detention and custody trade unionist Mr Alan Morris Fine was yesterday acquitted by a Johannesburg Regional Court on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Fine's mother burst into tears.

Mr Fine was originally a co-accused with Barbara Anne Hogan whose trial was transferred to the Rand Supreme Court and who is serving a 10-year jail sentence for high treason.

Major Craig Williamson, the South African security spy who infiltrated the ANC and who was called previously as an expert witness, specially attended the judgment.

Mr W Rosch, presiding, said the court accepted Mr Fine had been unaware, as was the average man in the street, the ANC and the South African Congress of Trade Ybuihs (Sactu) were members of the revol-

utionary alliance bent on overthrowing the Government through violence and other means.

It was also found that the acts committed by Mr Fine —supplying information on labour matters to a banned person in Botswana—were not illegal.

This person worked for Sactu with which Mr Fine sympathised.

"He worked for Sactu because he believed that through the labour field he could help bring about radical change in South Africa," the magistrate noted.

Mr Rosch said while Mr Fine was an educated man, some of his evidence had been childlike and naive, but there was nothing before the court to contradict his statements such as "in his mind Sactu and the ANC only had a relationship of mutual moral support".

Dealing with the fact that Mr Fine was allo-

cated a code name and sent his messages clandestinely the court accepted that the reason was that Mr Fine, having previously been detained by the security police, knew that trade unionists were kept under surveillance and he feared that anyone communicating with his friend in Botswana would arouse police suspicion.

Participation in boycotts and talks concerning them had been admitted to by Mr Fine and "while there were suggestions there were political motives involved there was no concrete evidence before the court to prove it".

Acquitting Mr Fine on the alternative count the magistrate also found that there was no evidence that he knew his actions could further the aims of the ANC.

Counsel for the State was Mr J Swanepoel. Mr D Kury instructed by Miss K Satchwell, defended.

UNIONS AGREE TO NEW WAGE DEAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Nov 82 p 8

[Text]

THE Garment Workers' industry has announced new wage structures for nearly 55 000 workers in Natal which will come into effect from January next year.

New scales leading to pay hikes of up to 66 percent will also be adjusted and implemented in 1984. They were agreed to by the Garment Workers' Industrial Union, a Tucsa affiliate in Natal, and the Durban-based Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

Wage disparity based on sex has been eliminated, according to Mr Freddie Hansa of the union. A sting in the tail of the deal has been an increase in the fringe benefits comprising the provident and sick funds which have been upped by as much as 70 percent.

In terms of the new wage structure:

- A head cutter, now earning R90,85 a week, will earn R115 in January, an increase of 27 percent, with a further

increase of 12 percent bringing his pay to R126,50 in 1984;

- A cutter and trimmer earning R46,65 weekly, will get R60 in January, an increase of R13,35, and a further increase of R10 in 1984;

- A foreman, charge-hand and supervisor presently earning R51,10, will get R85 next year and a further R10 in 1984, an increase of 66 percent;

- Qualified male clerks earning R56,60 and their female colleagues who earn R36,25 will earn R70 next year, an increase of 78 percent for the women.

- A qualified grade one male machinist

earning R42,40, and women earning R36,30, will all get R50 weekly from January next year. Workers in the industry who are not covered by the agreement, which excludes areas outside Durban, Pinetown, Inanda, Lower Tugela and Pietermaritzburg, will have their plight negotiated at a later stage, according to the union.

Mr Hansa said the Garment Workers' Industrial Union (GWIU) was reasonably pleased with the wage negotiations. He felt the increase would be widely welcomed by members, considering a number of factors which militated against substantial increases.

SUMMIT AGREES TO SET UP DEVELOPMENT BANK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron.]

[Text]

THE South African Government and the governments of the four independent Black states, Transkei, Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, unanimously decided yesterday to establish the Southern African Development Bank.

This is considered to be a major step towards the financial viability of the independent states as well as towards peace and stability in Southern Africa.

Principles

The Five governments said in a joint statement after yesterday's summit meeting at the Union Buildings in Pretoria they had accepted certain principles and guidelines as a framework for the establishment of a development bank. The target date for its establishment would be September 1, 1983.

The five had also resolved that a multilateral development council of Ministers

and a multilateral economic and finance committee of officials be constituted to formulate an overall development strategy and to coordinate other economic matters relating to the

drafting of the Articles of Agreement of the bank.

It was also agreed to:

- appoint a full time interim management committee to give attention to the practical steps required to establish the bank;
- create an interstate institutional structure for economic co-operation;

Agriculture

- that the Ministers of Agriculture of the five states meet as a sub-committee of the multilateral development council to consider and make recommendations on agricultural matters;

- that the agricultural technical committee consider the issue of land to be incorporated into independent states;
- to issue a joint manual of incentives for industrialists which will serve as a practical guide to investors;
- to give attention to non-industrial activities such as forestry, trade and tourism;
- that mining was an area of economic activity which called for special attention;
- that the five's Ministers of Tourism meet to consider the promotion of tourism;
- that security matters be discussed on a technical level;
- that an interstate working group be established to review the work of existing committees, and formulate advisory recommendations to the respective governments.

DISCRIMINATION HITS BLACK FACTORY WORKERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Oct 82 p 23

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text]

Most black workers on the factory floor in South Africa see marked differences in the way they are treated and the treatment their white colleagues get.

This emerges from a survey by a Johannesburg firm. It examined what black employees think of their working conditions. Mr Dave Jackson, director of the Centre for Black Advancement, said the survey looked at the attitudes of some 70 000 black workers in industries across the country.

There were three main sections to the survey:

- Attitudes of non-supervisory and supervisory black workers to conditions of employment.
- Attitudes of non-supervisory and supervisory black workers to their jobs, prospects and supervisors.

- Attitudes of non-supervisory and supervisory black workers to corporate social responsibility

Black workers at factory floor level were concerned most about what they see as discrimination in pay, leave, working conditions, company facilities and grievance and disciplinary procedures.

But black workers in supervisory positions were more concerned with the removal of barriers to their own advancement and the consequences of harsh supervision.

According to Mr Jackson, managements tended to treat both supervisory and non-supervisory black workers as a homogeneous group, though the survey found there were marked differences in attitudes to their jobs.

The primary viewpoint of non-supervisory factory floor black workers towards conditions of employment was that managements should ensure that blacks and whites were treated equally when it came to leave and time off.

Supervisory black workers, on the other hand, were primarily concerned that managements develop manpower plans to advance black workers to higher-level jobs.

The second feature — attitudes towards jobs, prospects and supervisors — found it was a major concern among non-supervisory black workers that supervisors hold regular meetings with the rank-and-file to discuss problems in the workplace.

Supervisory black workers were also concerned about better training and promotions, as well as a forum for black and white supervisors to discuss their inter-relationships at work.

On the subject of companies' corporate responsibility to the community, both supervisory and

non-supervisory black workers felt there was a major need for firms to provide bursaries and scholarships.

Other priority issues included career guidance facilities, recreation facilities for children, and the need for liaison with local authorities.

"The high ranking given to the suggestion that companies should assist their employees in dealing with local authorities is interesting, and indicates that this must be an area of considerable frustration," the survey says.

Mr Jackson added that it is important for top managements to consult the different levels of middle management and supervisors to ensure reforms are carried out.

On the problem of discrimination on the factory floor, managements had to either rectify the imbalances or try to communicate the true state of affairs in existence.

Shop floor communications were far from satisfactory, and managements had to ensure that something effective was done to resolve this problem area.

Black workers also wanted promotions — not tokenism but on a basis of competence.

Managements had to constantly keep in touch with the attitudes of black workers to improve industrial relations, the survey concluded.

SURVEY SHOWS MOST HILLBROW RESIDENTS FAVOR INTEGRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 82 p 17

[Text]

MOST Hillbrow residents are in favour of residential integration, according to a survey carried out in the flatland area in February this year.

The results of the survey were revealed in a paper delivered by Professor Toni Lamont of Unisa at a symposium of the South African Institute for Housing in Johannesburg yesterday.

Out of 200 people questioned at random in the densely populated Johannesburg suburb, 56 percent said they were in favour of total integration, while only 29 percent were opposed to the idea.

Fifteen percent said they favoured limited integration.

About 95 percent of those interviewed were White, with Indians, Coloureds and Blacks making up the remainder.

"The fact that 95 percent were Whites should not be construed that there are only five percent Blacks, Coloureds and Asians in Hillbrow," Prof Lamont said.

"It was found whole blocks of flats were occupied by Coloureds and Asians, although such blocks might not have been selected in the sample."

It was also suspected a considerable proportion of those potential respondents who had refused to answer the doorbell were either Blacks, Coloured people or Asians, Prof Lamont said.

"Raids by Government officials to enforce apartheid laws are regular in the area — hence the reluctance to open the door.

"The percentage of Blacks, Coloureds and Asians may therefore be considerably higher than five percent."

Prof Lamont said it could be concluded from the survey's results that contact between Whites in Hillbrow and other races was functional for the promotion of better social relations.

It was significant that the Whites, who were probably more involved in racially integrated residential areas than any other group in South Africa, were more in favour of integration for their own area than for the rest of the country.

It had been found White immigrants were generally more prepared to accept integrated residential conditions.

"Of the Whites, they had the best social relations with the other race groups and were the most critical of apartheid segregation laws," Prof Lamont said.

"English-speaking Whites were second in this regard, while Afrikaans-speaking Whites were least prepared to accept these conditions."

Afrikaans-speaking Whites also favoured residential apartheid most and had the worst social relations with the other races.

Women had been found to be less extreme than men in their attitudes towards other races, he said.

In a similar survey conducted in the western Johannesburg suburb of Mayfair, it had been found that the presence of Indians in the area was regarded by the Whites as a destabilising factor, while the Indians themselves expressed a feeling of impermanence.

But it was expected this situation might change if more Indians moved into the area.

THEOLOGICAL, CHURCH, POLITICAL APARTHEID DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 39

[Article by Prof Willie Esterhuyse: "When the Child the Church Bore Says It's Wrong, It's Time for the Verligtes To Choose"]

[Text]

BELHAR, near Cape Town, is a coloured group area. It also houses the NG Sendingkerk centre where an historic synod was held just after Ottawa.

After that synod things within the NG family would never be the same.

On the map of South Africa, Belhar is 2 000km from Pretoria. Following the general synod of the white NGK in Pretoria these two places are now light years removed from one another on the theological map of South Africa.

It is doubtful whether this distance can be bridged in the coming years. For the agendas of Belhar and Pretoria were poles apart and in Pretoria Belhar's agenda was not taken seriously.

This agenda included the question of theological apartheid — the justification, or legitimization, which is offered for the discriminatory practice of church and political apartheid. At Belhar this justification was labelled as a heresy, or theological error, because it is in conflict with the basic message of the Bible.

Theological apartheid must be clearly distinguished from church or political apartheid. Church apartheid is the separation of believers on the basis of race and colour. It is expressed for example in "closed doors", "closed membership registers" and separate church structures and synods for people of the same denomination.

Appeal

Political apartheid is separation through measures taken by the State and as such cannot be labelled heresy. It can, at most, be labelled sin because it embraces racial discrimination — sin which must be the subject of the church's prophetic protest. For this and other discriminatory practices theological apartheid is the justification.

Belhar's urgent appeal to the white NGK was "please purify yourself of theological apartheid. Tear yourself loose from this error so that there can be reconciliation between us."

This urgent appeal was not taken seriously in Pretoria.

Even worse: the articles of faith of the young church, a cry from the heart of the so-called daughter that the "mother" must take the pain of the young church seriously, fell on deaf ears. At best it will receive attention later.

It is clear from the discussions and decisions in Pretoria that theological apartheid still holds sway and that the white NGK is a prisoner of its own theological past. That this is the case is clear from, amongst others, the decision on "open doors".

The synod once again expressed itself positively on this issue. But the execution of this decision has been left to the jurisdiction of local church councils, even when it is about half-hearted "special occasions".

Church councils who decide against the open door are not in any danger of sanctions against them. For all practical purposes this synodal decision does not have the status of an enforceable policy principle which must be applied because it is Scriptural. In practice it has simply the status of an opinion.

Fracture

The same can be said of open membership registers and naturally the question of separate church structures.

Nowhere is the inability or unwillingness to think in a reforming way about theological apartheid clearer than in the decision in favour of the retention of Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

Here discriminatory aspects of political apartheid are sanctioned because of practical circumstances.

Apart from the fact that this decision effectively neutralised the decision against racism, the question arises why practical considerations should have been decisive in this instance and not in other cases such as Defence bonds.

The only conclusion that can be drawn is that ideological considerations prevailed.

That is why the voice of Belhar was not heard in Pretoria, because no one is as deaf as those who, because of ideological persuasion, cannot, or do not want to, hear.

It is also clear that a theological and political fracture runs through the white NGK. In this aspect Pretoria cannot simply be seen as a parting of the ways between the white NGK and the younger churches, but also a parting of the theological ways within the white NGK itself.

Haughty

Those who cannot identify themselves with theological apartheid cannot after Belhar, remain silent. The fear of this was also clearly visible among those who remain caught up in theological apartheid, which is the reason behind their attempts to silence the voices of renewal. It is to be expected that these attempts will intensify.

Another implication of Pretoria is that believers who feel seriously about the question of discriminatory practices will rethink their church affiliation by, for example, joining the Sendingkerk or other churches.

Still others will no longer take an active part in the activities of the white NGK.

For the white NGK Pretoria means a growing iso-

lation in the reformed world. Seeing the general spirit that prevailed in Pretoria, one which, for example, allowed ministers — without any danger of general repudiation — to make remarks such as "God is the great creator of separation" (between races) and that there was no reason to feel guilty about the past, present and even the future, the indications at this stage are that isolation will not induce any sleepless nights.

This attitude holds a danger within it — the danger of haughty self-justification. When that happens the NGK will have become totally irrelevant in the unravelling of the future. A serious battle will have to be waged against this possibility.

It is also clear to anyone who would see that Pretoria also had its political implications. The general perception is that the synod was a triumph for political ultra-conservatism. The fact that a renewing thinker like Professor Johan Heyns was voted out in favour of known conservatives is an illustration of this. And Dr A P Treurnicht's attack on Heyns shortly before the synod, as well as Dr Treurnicht's visit to the synod were certainly not just coincidences.

Credibility

To sum up: after Belhar and Pretoria it is not simply the credibility of the white NGK which is at risk — that has long been prejudiced. At issue is the credibility of those who strive for renewal and reform within the white NGK.

They stand before choices which can no longer be ducked — simply for reasons of strategy.

AFRIKAANS PARENTS ASSOCIATION FORMED IN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

MORE than 700 Afrikaans parents, representing about every Afrikaans secondary and primary school in the province, attended the founding congress in Pretoria on Saturday of an autonomous Afrikaans Parent Association for Christian Education (Afrikaanse Ouervereniging vir Christelike Opvoeding).

The parent association, which will be one of four provincial parent associations for Afrikaans schools — the Free State has already established its Afrikaans parent association — it is a direct result of a decision of the "Afrikaner onderwyskongres in Bloemfontein".

The four autonomous parents associations will be linked in national umbrella organisation, which at its executive level, will negotiate with the four provincial educational authorities and with the Government on educational affairs affecting the Afrikaans parent and their children.

Main purpose

The main purpose of these Afrikaans parents

associations is to give parents of pupils the necessary authority to see to it that Afrikaans school interests will be executed in line with the Christian educational beliefs of the Afrikaner.

Professor H J S Stone has been elected as the first chairman of the Transvaal association, while the congress also elected a head committee, which in turn elected an executive from its ranks on Saturday.

Professor Hennie Maree, chairman of the Federal Council of Teachers Associations, said it would be a pity if the new parent association developed into a pressure group.

He warned that a pressure group would only hamper the plans of the other two partners and he urged the newly formed association "rather to be full and loyal partners."

He said South Africa stood on the point of a major political adaptation and the moment has also arrived for the Afrikaans parents to play a role."

Prof Stone said the par-

ent association should accept its role of co-responsibility and joint authority in education.

"A Christian-orientated parent is of crucial importance to the continued existence of a Christian-based education system in South Africa," he said.

Fees

The congress decided that every family who joins the new parent association will have to pay R3 membership fees annually.

The initial administrative costs, including transport, salaries, and offices, will be about R178 000 a year.

The Afrikaans parents associations of the four provinces will operate on national level, on head committee or provincial level, on regional level (the Transvaal has been divided into 42 regions for this purpose) and on school board and school committee level — in other words every school institution will elect its own parent committee.

SANLAM RISES TO NEW HEIGHTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 22

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

TO THE background means of the country's economic and financial pundits that the public is not saving nearly enough, Sanlam today produces figures which are its best ever.

The group, which provides life assurance for individuals, pension funds, and others, is easily among the largest in the field, and its results for the year ended September suggest that in this savings field at least, the amounts being put away are anything but niggardly.

According to chairman, Dr Fred du Plessis, Sanlam's premium income increased by the biggest amount ever seen in this country for a twelve-month.

The R210-million rise to R844-million represents a one-third jump, virtually twice the previous year's figure.

Until the accounts appear, it is not possible to gauge whether individual or group schemes made the larger contribution to the increase, though part at least of the growth

must have stemmed from the large increases in incomes granted over the past year or so.

As a result of this, individuals buy more insurance, or pension funds have to adjust their contributions upwards to reflect the higher salaries and wages being paid to employees who are members.

The other side of the coin, however, is the investment of the funds pouring in to produce returns to service the various policies.

Here, Sanlam's investment income rose by over 40 percent for the second year running, reflecting a combination of higher dividends from earlier investments, coupled with the rise in interest rates and returns from the property portfolio.

Investment income this time soared to R420-million from R293-million, while total income topped the R1-billion mark for the first time, rising 36 percent to R1.28-billion from R938-million.

According to the

group, Sanlam's investment portfolio had an annual yield on its average assets of 13.4 percent, a return well up on the previous year's 11.4 percent.

Meanwhile, where did the money go? Sanlam's total assets at the end of September were within easy striking distance of the R4-billion mark, rising 28 percent to R3.93-billion from 1981's R2.99-billion.

The total is broken down into rounded off percentages, which show that public securities and loans accounted for 39 percent, or some R1.5-billion.

This is around R500-million more than a year earlier, a near-50 percent increase and far and away the largest single increase among the various constituents of the total investment portfolio.

Quite apart from official prescribed investment directive to the institutions, the soaring interest rates on such securities made them a must for inclusion.

Sanlam put roughly R200-million into each of its property and share

portfolios, bringing them respectively to R668-million and R707-million, rises in both cases of about 40 percent.

In both cases, too, the increased sums invested were well above those of the previous year. Each category made up 18 percent of the overall portfolio.

The group's "other investments" portfolio — mortgages, debentures, policy loans and loans and deposits — actually fell on the year from some R800-million to just under R710-million, so that its share of the total investment figure dropped to only 18 percent from the 26 percent of 1981.

The residue of the total assets consists of fixed and current assets. These rose by about R60-million and left them unchanged as a proportion of total assets at about 8 percent.

Over the year, Sanlam paid out some R295-million in claims — over R1-million a working day, and about a third more than last year.

POWER, INFLUENCE OF MINING GROUPS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 82 p 29

[Article by David Breier: "The Other Government"]

[Text]

A fund set up by two major mining groups spends up to R15 million a year on community projects, black education being the main beneficiary. David Breier reports.

Some people believe South Africa has two governments — one run from the Union Buildings in Pretoria and the other from 44 Main Street, Johannesburg, the headquarters of Anglo American and De Beers.

Both governments have education, research, cultural, social development and charity programmes.

The one in Main Street spends up to R15 million a year of company profits on its scheme, known as the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund.

And the government of Main Street believes it can exercise more flair and imagination in the way it spends money on community projects than can the bureaucratic and ideologically hidebound government in Pretoria.

In fact, if Main Street did not spend millions on its Chairman's Fund, much of this money would be siphoned to Pretoria bureaucrats by way of taxation.

The Chairman's Fund Committee believes that rather than pay more tax to the central government it should exercise its own resources of money and imagination, especially on education projects.

A supplement to the prestige Anglo publication Optima makes it quite clear that Main Street has less than a high regard for the

Government with its multiplicity of education departments.

In a speech at an international management symposium in St Gallen, Switzerland, this year, Anglo American's chairman-designate, Mr Gavin Relly, said the importance of corporate giving stemmed from a recognition of the inevitable limitations on State activity.

The social services of the State carried the hallmarks and shortcomings of bureaucracy, rigidity, slowness, uniformity and insensitivity, he said.

"Above all the state system is unlikely to inspire, let alone act upon, the imaginative 'way-out' means of tackling a social problem that a private organisation could conceive of and carry through," he added.

But Mr Relly left no doubt that company profits came first, for without profits it could not pay good wages and offer satisfying opportunities to its employees.

And unlike the Government, which tightens its belt during recession when community projects are most needed, the Chairman's Fund uses money left over from good years to tide the fund over the bad years.

The Optima supplement concludes there is a growing realisation that the health of South Africa's society is too dangerously delicate to be left entirely in the 'ind delicate', however well-intentioned, ministrations of its Government."

The fund traces its origins to the late 19th century when Cecil John Rhodes was carving his own empire.

Rhodes, the founder of De Beers, began contributions to causes that offered no direct benefit for the company but were seen as socially valuable.

Soon after its creation in 1917, Anglo American founded its own fund for this purpose.

But these funds merely reacted to requests for money without playing an active role.

The two funds were merged in 1973 when Main Street realised the South African Government was gradually easing its former tight grip on the reins of social development.

The fund is financed by a levy related to the profits of both Main Street groups. Last year this amounted to R17 million for the fund, not all of which is spent in one year.

More money goes into education than into any other field, including research, cultural and social development and charity.

The fund's committee considers that shortcomings in black education strains South Africa's social fabric more than any other factor: it retards economic growth, aggravates unemployment and makes fertile ground for social and political unrest.

Of the estimated 6.2 million illiterate adults in South Africa and its homelands, some 5.8 million are black.

The fund supports many literacy projects and provides buildings and teaching aids for all levels of education.

Major educational projects include:

- R13 million for the Isidingo Technical College due to open in Daveyton near Benoni next year.

- The Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi, kwaZulu, on the outskirts of Durban. The fund provided R6.7 million towards the R7 million complex which was opened last year.

- Building 16 new classrooms and three new workshops for the Jabulani Technical High School in Soweto, South Africa's first urban technical high school for blacks. These additions cost R500 000.

- The Soweto Teachers' Training College which cost R2.4 million and finally enabled black secondary school teachers to be trained on the Witwatersrand instead of in the homelands.

- A project in Bophuthatswana aimed at taking to matriculation standard those teachers who teach at secondary schools although only qualified to teach at primary school level.

- Bursaries for black, Indian and coloured graduate teachers to attend a one-year course at Rhodes University.

- The Schools English Language Research Project run by the Centre for Continuing Education at the University of the Witwatersrand. This aims to improve the ability of Soweto teachers to teach the school curriculum through the medium of English.

- A science education project.

One educational project which the fund sees as support for the ideal of a non-racial South Africa, is St Barnabas College, a private secondary school in Johannesburg.

Completed last year at a cost of R3.5 million of which R1.6 million came from the Chairman's Fund, the school has coloured, white, black and Indian pupils and sets out to give pupils from less affluent backgrounds the best possible education.

The fund has met the building costs of two agricultural high schools for blacks in Ciskei and Lebowa. It has also financed new science buildings at the University of Swaziland at a cost of R500 000, as well as financing research projects at various other universities.

The Chairman's Fund also helps finance the United States-South Africa

Leadership Exchange Programme (Ussalep) which aims to promote international dialogue and understanding.

It also supports the other end of the spectrum by aiding community projects for coloured people on the Cape Flats.

Optima describes these people as the victims of the "legislated destruction" of District Six which was wiped out by the Group Areas Act.

The Act also banished coloured people from Cape Town's middle-class southern suburbs to the wind-swept flats.

The fund helps the Western Cape Foundation for Community

Work which the poet Adam Small helped create.

It aids the Foundation for Social Development in the Cape Flats township of Bishop Lavis and the Build a Better Society group, as well as a variety of South African charities.

The fund's chairman, Mr Michael O'Dowd, believes in a flexible hand of all these projects.

"You don't always get what you set out to achieve in the form initially proposed. But if what you want is sensible, and you are flexible, you can almost always come up with a worthwhile result," he said.

RELATIVE WEALTH OF FARMERS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's farmers are far richer, on average, than farmers in the world's wealthiest agricultural country, the United States.

Total net income of South Africa's 70 000 white farmers rose by 30% to R2 821-million in the 1981/1982 year. This means that average net income per farming unit was R40 300.

Comparisons of SA and US average farming incomes for the years 1975 to 1979 show that the South African average farming income rose from R19 310 in 1975 to R25 494 in 1979, while the US average increased from \$8 800 to \$13 000 over the same period.

Although allowance must be made for fluctuations in the dollar/rand exchange rate, the income trends are still valid.

These figures have been compiled by the Division of Production Economics and quoted in an article in a recent Farmer's Weekly.

The rise in farming income has been startling over the past decade, even allowing for inflation.

In 1960 the average South African farmer made only R2 862 net. He was then on a par with his US counterpart, who was netting \$2 982.

By 1970 the comparable figures were R5 541 and \$4 800. The gap widened in the next year, and relevant figures were R7 807 and \$5 000.

However, do not be misled by the average five-figure farming income. The Division of Production Economics has

calculated that only 20% of farms are responsible for 80% of production.

On that basis, the top 14 067 farms (which can be compared with manufacturing units) each netted R140 647, while the 80% of farmers at the bottom averaged only R8 790 each.

It must be emphasised that net figures quoted do not take into account payments to the Receiver of Revenue, investments in farm improvements (becoming ever more expensive), insurance against disasters and personal insurance, plus all other hedges against bad years.

Also, farmers have sunk into ever-deeper debt with the Land Bank. The bank's funding of farmers has risen from R500-million three years ago to an estimated R3 135-million in the 1981/1982 year, and seems set to climb to R5 000-million as a result of higher Land Bank rates and the drought.

Last year more than 20 000 farmers could not repay their debts in spite of the record maize harvest.

However, US farmers appear to carry a even heavier debt burden. Accumulated debt of the farming sector stood at \$200 000-million at the end of 1981, almost 10 times its yearly net income.

The Farmer's Weekly table shows how South Africa's agricultural wealth is spread.

Western Transvaal maize farmers netted an average income of R104 188 in 1980/1981, followed closely by Eastern

Transvaal maize farmers with R93 817.

North-West Free State farms had a bad season, and average income was down at R71 328 from near R80 000 in the previous year.

Ruens and Swartland wheat farms made R72 233 and R55 802 respectively last year.

Western Cape table grape producers' average net income slumped to R53 338 from R103 103 in 1979/1980. Wine grape producers fared better with an average income of R35 615 (R30 804).

Natal beef farmers enjoyed a bumper year with income per unit up at R46 975 from R10 482, as did North-West Transvaal beef farmers, whose average net income rose dramatically to R28 938 from R5 703.

Dairy farmers in the Western and Eastern Cape and Natal had mixed fortunes, with their relevant incomes at R44 763 (R46 279), R34 919 (R32 846) and R33 731 (R25 222).

Wool farmers' average incomes ranged from R33 920 in the Eastern Cape to R23 094 in the Karoo, where the average showed a sharp rise on the previous year's R11 985.

Karoo mutton farmers did not have a good year, and income per unit was down at R11 113 from R17 404.

Karakul farmers in the North-West Cape suffered severe stock losses due to drought, and net income plunged to a mere R8 060 from R22 127 in 1979/1980.

RETURN OF PROFESSIONALS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 56

[Article by Stephanie Pickover]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of professional people who left South Africa after the 1976 Soweto riots are returning.

Exact numbers are not known but at least one in every eight is back, according to Mr E Huggett, general manager of the Professional Provident Society of SA (PPS).

The reason, he said, was the economic slump in countries such as the United States, Australia and Canada, and in Europe.

By comparison, the South African economy was fairly stable and there was no immediate threat of political unrest.

Among the society's members are dentists, doctors, advocates, attorneys, patent agents, pharmacists, architects, quantity surveyors, physiotherapists, veterinary surgeons and chartered accountants.

Mr Huggett said many of the professionals had not been easily accepted in foreign countries.

Although they had not been victims of discrimination, they had not found life as rosy as they had expected.

Mobile group

It was always professionals who left the country after political unrest because they were the most mobile group.

"Professionals have international qualifications and are in demand all over the world," he said.

"After the Sharpeville incident, plane-loads of professionals left for Australia.

"After the Soweto riots, attorneys travelled to Swaziland and Botswana in buses to register, thereby ensuring British registration as well."

A fifth of PPS members were Jews and some of them were still emigrating to Israel for ideological reasons.

Afrikaners made up half of all the society's members and were a stabilising force in keeping professional life in the country.

As the general manager of the PPS, Mr Huggett was pleased that most of those who had returned had immediately reapplied for membership of the society.

He said the lack of organisations protecting the interests of professional people abroad had caused great concern and insecurity.

"This and the fact that we would like to attract more members prompted us to break the silence that was the policy of the PPS since it was founded by the Dental Council in 1941," he said.

A big advertising campaign was launched recently to promote the advantages of belonging to the PPS.

"PPS is an autonomous society created by professional men to provide for the security needs of their fellow professionals," Mr Huggett said.

"At present we have about 30 000 members.

"It is run by a board elected from members."

Apart from relatively small sums taken up in administrative costs or set aside as reserves, all profits are credited to members' apportionment accounts and returned to them on their retirement.

The object of the society is to provide benefits for its members in terms of sick-pays and permanent incapacity cover, group life assurance, medical aid and a retirement plan which embraces a tax-free lump sum and a monthly annuity.

STUDY REVEALS HUGE MANUFACTURING LOSS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

GRIM news for manufacturers is revealed by a comprehensive Business Times study.

Collectively worth more than R20 000-million, manufacturers spun into a nosedive in the third quarter of the year, and worse is expected in the fourth quarter.

Manufacturers' main complaints are "insufficient demand" and lack of working capital, which is "costly and difficult to find".

The survey illustrates graphically how manufacturing industry teetered on the edge between the first and second quarters of 1982.

Thereafter, the tempo of production, volume of sales and of orders received decelerated continuously.

There is a ray of light, however. The tempo of slackening is not expected to be as vigorous in the fourth quarter.

This would seem to imply that many industrialists are anticipating a bottoming-out soon.

Also, the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research (BER) sentiment indicators show that manufacturers do not expect that pessimism will deepen.

The survey holds some good news for consumers.

Manufacturers are absorbing increases in costs. Their selling prices are increasing more slowly.

Most businessmen are overstocked, and the study deduces that conditions are fairly favourable for a slow down in the inflation rate.



Virtually all sectors have cut their workforce. Yet all report a serious shortage of skilled labour.

Sluggish conditions have caused stocks of raw materials to accumulate too fast, while finished goods have also piled up.

Thus, delivery periods have tended to shorten and idle productive capacity jumped in the September quarter.

Sectors still holding up well are food and foodstuffs, and printing and publishing.

Sectors which appear to be struggling most are furniture, rubber products and transport equipment, according to both the BT and most recent BER surveys.

Food and foodstuffs and printing and publishing are in the best position regarding raw material stocks.

But manufacturers of furniture and rubber products are heavily overstocked.

Clothing and paper are heavily overstocked with finished goods, while food and foodstuffs, footwear and printing and publishing are not overloaded with finished goods.

Forecasts for the various industrial sectors are:

● **Food and foodstuffs:** Volume of sales will continue to level off, and goods are being produced at a lower tempo as fewer orders are being received. Only 14% of the respondents report full-capacity utilisation.

Stocks of raw material are well balanced with planned production, as are stocks of finished goods in relation to expected demand.

The rate of increase in production costs appears to be levelling off, mainly because of slower rises in labour content in the industry.

However, skilled and, to a lesser extent, semi-skilled labour remain scarce.

● **Beverages:** Sales, orders received and value of unfilled orders are down on a

year ago, and indications are that activity will deteriorate further.

Delivery periods are shortening, and there is great deal of idle production capacity. The only bottleneck is insufficient demand.

● **Textiles:** The industry has much unutilised capacity, and the workforce has been reduced, as has the number of hours worked, but skilled workers remain in demand.

Stocks of raw materials and finished goods are in-

creasing, and 90% of respondents expect worse conditions in the fourth quarter.

● **Knitted fabrics:** Insufficient demand is highlighted by no fewer than 97% of respondents, and further deterioration is foreseen in the fourth quarter.

A scarcity of funds and the cost of working capital are singled out as fairly serious bottlenecks.

All respondents report higher production costs compared with a year ago, but only 75% report higher selling prices. This suggests that some are absorbing part of the cost increases.

● **Clothing and footwear:** Volume of orders is expected to show a sharper decline in the fourth quarter and the outlook remains extremely pessimistic.

Available production capacity was almost fully utilised in the third quarter and the labour force was virtually unchanged on a year ago.

This suggests that clothing manufacturers are experiencing difficulty in bringing their production tempo in line with falling demand. Rising labour costs are pushing up production costs per unit.

Selling prices have been raised by almost all the clothing participants.

Footwear prices are likely to increase over a broad spectrum, although demand has fallen and the number of workers has decreased sharply.

● **Furniture:** Pessimism is the order of the day, and no material change is foreseen for the near future. However, slack conditions have not alleviated demand for skilled workers.

Production costs remain high, but the respondents indicate that selling prices are likely to increase more slowly.

● **Rubber products:** This sector has put up the worst performance, but a slight improvement is foreseen in the fourth quarter.

● **Chemicals:** This is one of the four sectors surveyed where the net majority report that sales volume was up in the third quarter and expected to remain so in the fourth quarter.

Production volumes are reported to be down, however, as is the volume of orders received.

An under-supply of skilled and semi-skilled workers remains a bottleneck in the industry.

Although production costs continue to rise, the rates of increase in selling prices are levelling off.

● **Metals and metal products:** Business is poor and no improvement is foreseen by 90% of participants.

In general production costs are increasing more slowly, and this is likely to lead to a lower rate of increase in selling prices.

● **Machinery:** This sector is suffering all the ills of the recession and no change is foreseen. Prices are stabilising.

● **Electrical machinery:** Declines in demand and production are expected to accelerate. Skilled and semi-skilled labour remains in short supply.

● **Transport equipment:** Demand has been extremely poor but some respondents foresee a bottoming-out in the fourth quarter.

● **Plastic products:** A slight improvement is foreseen in the fourth quarter and selling prices are levelling out.

SATS LOSSES TO SPUR TARIFF INCREASES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jentje Knuppe]

[Text]

SOUTH African Transport Services has recorded an estimated R237-million loss over the past six months, making the prospect of further tariff increases — effective from the beginning of next year — a very real one.

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday the total loss incurred by SATS this financial year was expected to run to between R300-million and R400-million.

Although tariff increases were inflationary by nature, further hikes might be needed to help curb losses.

It was possible, he said, that increases, with effect from January 1, next year, would have to be announced.

Talks on the matter had already been held with management.

Other steps already being implemented to help SATS out of its financial plight were cuts on overtime, the retarding of capital expenditure programmes and minimising staff replacements after resignations and retirement and these were already starting to show promising results.

It was unlikely, however, that SATS workers would receive salary increases at the start of the next financial year, Mr Schoeman said, unless substantial savings could be made and orders for produce transported by SATS increased.

"All the same, though, I don't foresee having to decrease salaries or abolish 13th cheques. And we do not envisage retrenching permanent staff. We don't want unrest among our 250 000 employees."

Other points raised by Mr Schoeman included:

- The fact that Black commuter train services would not be decreased because of the loss. Although uneconomic to run, they were essential;

- Maintenance services on SATS equipment would not be affected by the loss. It was vital to uphold standards;

- Checks on road hauliers and the goods they transported were being stepped up to protect SATS' share of the market;

- Fare control gates were being installed at some railway stations to curb fare evasion; and,

- While it had been decided to cut down on certain uneconomic and little-used air routes, major routes served by SAA would be left untouched.

CSO: 3400/240

TOTAL VALUE OF METALS, MINERALS SALES EXPECTED TO RISE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 31A

[Text]

THE total value of South Africa's metals and mineral sales should rise by about 20 percent in 1983 to a record R16 392-million, in spite of an expected improvement in the rands worth against the dollar.

According to the latest report from the Minerals Bureau, next year will see the first embryo of recovery, which will allow the industry to at least maintain earnings at a constant level in real rand terms.

"The 1982 spin-off, which resulted from the declining rand, is unlikely to recur, and a small rise in the dollar exchange rate is expected from 0,935 to 0,95. A lower inflation rate of 13 percent should assist in curbing costs."

Lead

At an estimated average price of \$450, gold is expected to lead the revival with a 21,5 percent increase in earnings to about R10 203-million.

A 15,4 percent improvement in non-gold earnings is predicted, with this sector pulling in an estimated R3 697-million in export value.

Dealing with each category individually, the bureau states:

GOLD: The declining trend of the average recovery grade over the past decade appears to have changed to a gentle upward trend in re-

sponse to the decline in the gold price, and this trend is expected to continue into 1983.

It is estimated that production will be 660t in 1982, rising to 870t in 1983.

The bureau feels that the price has moved into a cycle, during which it will rise to levels well above those reached during the peak of 1980.

It is expected, however, that during 1982 and 1983, the increase will be of modest proportions and, therefore, an average price of \$370 for 1982, and \$450 for 1983, are predicted.

At an exchange rate of 0,95 rands to the dollar, total income next year should be R10 203.

PLATINUM: The decline in the sale of platinum group metals during the first six months of this year has been bigger than expected, as has been the average price received.

However, America and France have purchased small quantities of material for their national stockpiles, and Japan has announced its intention of establishing a stockpile over the next five years.

It is expected that a better balance between supply and demand next year will result in improved prices, and an increase in the value of sales of 22,6 percent has been forecast.

DIAMONDS: Sales revenue for 1982 is expected to fall by 6 percent due to reduced sales and prices, but an increase of 12,5 percent is projected for the following year in line with the prospect of, at least, a limited world economic recovery.

Increase

COAL: Although the top performer in the non-gold sector, sales in 1982 are expected to fall to 28-million tons, or 6,3 percent below the 1981 level.

Nevertheless, revenue is forecast to increase by 20,4 percent to a record R1 176-million, largely because of the lower rand/dollar exchange rate.

Although world coal demand is not expected to improve significantly in 1983, South African exports should increase to 32-million tons. Prices are forecast to remain at 1982 levels, but revenue should rise by 14,3 percent to R1 344-million.

URANIUM: Local producers are protected to a large degree from lower prices by long-term contracts and the weak rand. Revenue from exports of uranium oxide is expected to show a significant increase in rand terms this year, but should show a marginal decline in 1983.

IRON ORE: An improvement in world steel demand is forecast for 1983, and the consequent rise in exports, together with a further rise in prices, should result in a substantial increase in export value. This is expected to rise by 35 percent to R308-million.

MANGANESE ORE: Because of its competitive edge in world markets, the value of exports this year is expected to rise by about 25 percent and by a similar amount next year to an estimated R180-million.

CHROME ORE: Exports are expected to decline by about 15 percent this year, but the rise in prices should limit the fall in value terms to about 2 percent.

The picture for next year is very much brighter, however, and in line with an expected improvement in world

economies, revenue from sales should rise by about 40 percent to R77-million.

VANADIUM: Although the market for vanadium pentoxide remains weak, the value of sales is projected to rise by 15 percent this year with a similar gain in 1983.

Drop

COPPER: The growth in local demand for concentrates, blister and refined metal should result in a drop in exports of 5,5 percent in value this year.

A small decline in the volume of exports is forecast for next year, but because of an anticipated improvement in prices, the value should rise by about 12 percent to R141-million.

NICKEL: Because South African production is a by-product of platinum, the producers are able to reduce prices in a depressed market to dispose of their output. As a result, exports are expected to fall by 26,2 percent in value to R42,5-million this year.

In 1983, an increase in volume of 6,8 percent is forecast due to an expected rise in platinum production, and should be worth R46-million.

LEAD IN DEEP LEVEL SHAFT SINKING CLAIMED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 31B

[Text]

THE expertise gained in sinking some 1 400 shafts during the past century has ensured the leadership of South Africa in the area of deep level shaft sinking.

Certainly, most of the world's mining companies are well aware of the high performance levels achieved by shaft sinking teams from South Africa.

Today, local shaft sinking companies regard advances of 6m a day as commonplace — a feat seldom matched anywhere else.

But there has been one drawback — dependence on a large workforce required to perform shaft sinking operations.

Now, however, jealous of their leadership, South African companies are moving towards the replacement of labour intensive practices with new, specially developed mechanised systems.

As one of the leading sinking companies, Shaft Sinkers Pty) has been very much to the fore in moves towards mechanisation. Loading was the first area which com-

manded the attention of the company's engineers.

In its efforts to reduce hand lashing to a minimum, Shaft Sinkers developed a cactus grab specially adapted for its deep level operations. The grab had to be designed in South Africa, as no other suitable mechanism was available.

These grabs, manufactured by the company's wholly owned subsidiary, W J Engineering, are now in use in Canada, America and the UK.

In developing the grab, Shaft Sinkers was conscious of the need for the device to operate effectively under the most rigorous working conditions for extended periods.

As speed is an important aspect of shaft sinking, the amount of downtime for maintenance had to be kept to a minimum.

When looking at ways of perfecting the machine, cognizance was taken of the opinions of the machine operators and fitters and turners as well as engineers.

One of the problems of the early machines was that they were unable to achieve sufficient bite. To overcome this, it was necessary to redesign the machine in order to incorporate an altered fulcrum and bigger cylinder.

Because of the very tough conditions in which the grabs operate, it was found that the early models had to be overhauled every six shifts.

With the modifications undertaken, it is now possible for the grabs to operate for up to 30 shifts before overhauls are necessary.

This has meant that the efficiency of the grabs has been improved by at least 50 percent, with the units showing increased digging power and rock removal performance.

The result has been a significant reduction in hand lashing operations, with only the last four or five kibbles having to be hand loaded.

While the move to cactus grabs has been largely evolutionary, the same cannot be said of the introduction recently of a specially developed shaft sinking jumbo for deep level operations.

Widely regarded as one of the most revolutionary advances in shaft sinking in

South Africa, the shaft sinking jumbo, which has started work on its fourth vertical shaft, was also developed by Shaft Sinkers.

Because the conditions and depths under which they operate differ widely from those encountered overseas, the jumbos developed by Shaft Sinkers are very different to those used in other areas of the world.

Shaft Sinkers started off with a prototype rig which was used to sink the 9m diameter Finsch shaft for De Beers.

Making use of the experience gained in this shaft, the company produced its own four boom jumbo which was used to sink the ventilation shaft at Randfontein Estates.

The successful advance rate achieved here, led to the development of a six boom jumbo which is being used at Randfontein's Cooke 3 shaft. This shaft was to prove the real testing ground for the new machine — and results achieved have more than justified its introduction.

With this jumbo, Shaft Sinkers is able to drill 75 holes a round to a depth of

3.25m — about one and a half times the length of a hole drilled by hand-held machines.

This has meant that the advance obtained a day using the jumbo, on a two rounds a day basis, is at least equal to that using hand-held machines drilling three rounds a day.

While this produces little in the way of the time taken to sink the shaft, it does contribute significantly to savings in costs in terms of labour and consumables.

The new jumbo requires 24 workers compared with about 150 using conventional sinking methods, resulting in

savings in wages and the provision of housing and amenities.

The savings in consumables is mainly in the form of concrete. The amount of concrete used to line the shaft depends on the accuracy of

the holes which have been drilled.

Using the jumbo, the drill steel is fully guided for the entire length of the holes and therefore, the overbreak is minimised, resulting in a smaller amount of concrete needed to line the shaft.

Also, because the rig makes sidewall shatter less likely, the costs of loading additional blasted material and making damaged areas safe, are vastly reduced.

It is expected that with further development of the machine, and sinking methods employed, the potential saving on a large diameter shaft could be as much as R800 000.

The safety benefits of having fewer people working on the shaft footwall, cannot be overestimated.

The results achieved with pneumatically operated jumbo rigs, have led to their complete integration into shaft sinking operations in South Africa, and they are soon to be utilised in the company's sinking operations in other parts of the world.

INQUIRIES INTO BUSINESS CORRUPTION URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Dishonesty"]

[Text]

WHEN a man of the standing of Mr Dennis Etheredge, chairman of Anglo American's Gold and Uranium Division and president of the SA Institute of Management, says that business and public administration in South Africa is shot through with dishonesty, we have to sit up and take notice.

Mr Etheredge adds that the culprits are seldom charged in court, because potential witnesses are afraid of losing their jobs and their lives.

The dishonesty Mr Etheredge has in mind takes the form of men defrauding their own companies, offering and accepting kick-backs, and supplying products that are not required or fewer than were ordered.

A former school friend had told him that no single deal could be concluded with purchasers in the mining industry without a palm being greased.

This allegation is all the more startling when Mr Etheredge discloses that the mining industry last year spent a record R3 400-million on stores.

The trouble is that Mr Etheredge talks in generalities, instead of giving specific examples that he himself has come across.

But let's assume there is corruption. Isn't it the kind of thing that any company, whether it is in the mining industry or any other sector, should root out?

What are internal auditors for? What are internal security systems for? What are security officers, particularly on the mines, doing?

The mind boggles at the suggestion that companies stand helplessly by while staff take graft or fiddle at the expense of their employers.

No doubt there will always be people who, for a variety of reasons, will be tempted to put their hands into the companies' tills, but in the end they are caught, because sometime or other their theft or fraud will be detected.

If not, then there is something seriously wrong with the administration of business in this country.

As for people offering or accepting kickbacks, surely companies which are aware of the practice can stop it by simply warning the people involved that they will either be sacked, if they are employed by the company, or will be denied any further business, if they represent a supplier?

We are also disturbed by the claim that culprits are seldom charged in court because witnesses are afraid of losing their jobs and their lives.

One must assume that potential witnesses will be praised, rather than penalised, if they help to expose graft and to get the perpetrators punished.

If there is complicity in the crime, the potential witnesses can be absolved from prosecution or punishment if they confess their part and help to bring the main culprits to book.

And if witnesses fear for their lives, then they can have the protection of the law to prevent any harm coming to them.

Commerce and industry cannot shrug off dishonesty as being inescapable or unpunishable.

Perhaps now that Mr Etheredge has raised the subject, organised commerce and industry will launch inquiries to establish just how much corruption there is or may be, and what should be done to counter it.

TAIWAN BLAMED FOR KNITTERS' LOST JOBS

Fosatu Claims

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

LOCAL knitting workers have been losing their jobs as a result of South Africa's closer relations with Taiwan, Fosatu's National Union of Textile Workers claims.

According to Fosatu's journal, Fosatu Worker News, local employers have told the union that, since the visit of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to Taiwan last year, Taiwanese knitwear is being allowed into the country "without any customs duties being applied".

One of the reasons, the union says, is that South African maize is being exported to Taiwan "on a large scale" and black knitting workers "are being made to suffer in order to increase the bank balances of South African farmers".

The union's opposition to allowing Taiwanese goods in without customs duty is likely to be welcomed by employers. Companies in the textile industries have claimed they are unable to grant large pay increases because of competition from

the East.

The union says workers have been laid off at eight knitting factories.

At one, it says, the company agreed to reinstate 78 retrenched workers, another agreed to go onto a three-day week rather than retrench and the union has won severance pay at five, it says.

Two companies agreed to retrench workers on a last in, first out basis only and one agreed to guarantee that retrenched workers would be offered any new jobs which were created.

Embassy Denial

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

THE Taiwanese Embassy in South Africa yesterday rejected as "absolutely untrue and misleading" claims by Fosatu's National Union of Textile Workers that local workers were losing jobs because knitwear from Taiwan was being allowed into the country free of customs duty.

And a garment retailer yesterday contacted the Rand Daily Mail to say that Taiwanese knitwear was subject to a minimum duty of 35%.

The union claimed in the latest issue of Fosatu's journal, Fosatu Worker News, that knitting companies had told it Taiwanese knitwear was being allowed into the country duty-free as a result of Pretoria's closer ties with Taiwan.

It said part of the reason was a maize deal between South Africa and Taiwan, and claimed that, as a result, Taiwanese knitwear was selling in this country more cheaply. This, it said, had led to lay offs at local knitting plants.

In a statement yesterday, the Taiwanese economic counsellor said there had always been duties imposed on imports of Taiwanese knitwear to South Africa.

This duty, he added, had been increased "many times" at the request of local manufacturers and an increase announced in June this year on "certain items of knitwear" had raised duties by up to 119%.

The office said the purchase of South African maize was "done on the basis of friendship and commercial terms, which has nothing to do with the importation of knitwear" from Taiwan. It said that, in addition to the

increase in customs duties, Taiwanese knitwear imports had to bear a range of costs, including a 10% import surcharge, which were not borne by local manufacturers.

The retailer said yesterday that, because of import duties, Taiwanese knitwear was more expensive in South Africa than locally-produced garments.

He said Taiwanese garments often sold at around R20 more than a similar local garment.

Consumers preferred Taiwanese goods because they were more "fashion-conscious" and because of the "unreliability" of the local industry, he said.

DEFENCE FORCE MUST 'CATER FOR TALENTED SPORTSMEN'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. -- Talented South African sportsmen should be given every chance to compete and improve their ability while doing national service, Lieutenant-General J J Geldenhuys, Chief of the Army, said yesterday.

Outlining the SA army's sport-policy, Gen Geldenhuys said the army had an obligation towards its top sportsmen and they should not be handicapped because they were in the army.

To enable these sportsmen to develop and to take part in top competitions, they were allowed certain privileges -- such as being posted to an area where there were adequate facilities and opportunities for competitions, given more time off for practice, and leave to take part in competitions in South Africa and abroad.

He said transfers of sportsmen were negligible compared with the total number of transfers in the army each year.

In the period January 1 to September 30 this year, 7 352 members of the SA army had been transferred. Of these 60 percent were functional transfers in the interest of the Defence Force, 35 percent were welfare cases, 4,5 percent were transfers for religious or medical reasons and 0,5 percent were transfers in the interest of sport.

Gen Geldenhuys said top sportsmen in the army did not enjoy their privileges without doing something in return. Each top performer was required to do his stint in the operational area.

For example Free State rugby player Jan du Toit had to miss the game between Eastern Province and Defence at Ellis Park because of service on the border.

Several other sportsmen, such as rugby player Cliffie Brown and tennis players Schalk van der Merwe and the Moir brothers had all done duty in the operational area.

Gen Geldenhuys said it was of equal importance that the broad mass in the army also became involved in sport and servicemen were encouraged to participate in inter-unit competitions at all bases every week.

Potted sport -- adapted athletics items and other improvised exercises performed in teams -- had been devised to involve non-sportsmen in physical exercises.

Since potted sports had been reintroduced at the beginning of the year, 383 potted sports competitions had been held in which 46 465 members took part, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

VAAL PASS SHOCK--About 700 people were prosecuted under pass and permit laws in the Vaal area during October this year. They paid fines ranging from R20 and R90 for numerous offences pertaining to these laws after being convicted by the commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Sebokeng courts. The offences included not being in possession of reference books, not qualifying under Section 10 and 12 of the Urban Residential Act, erecting shacks and squatting in townships under the control of the Oranje-Vaal Administration Board. According to an official of the Department of Cooperation, the people were arrested during routine check-ups conducted by police. The courts heard an average of 90 cases a day in the area. The official also said that the greater percentage of the offenders were prosecuted under the pass laws--which meant either not having Section 10 rights or for having faulty reference books. Usually those who had no urban rights were sent back to their respective "homelands." Most of those prosecuted for squatting came from Evaton Township--the only township in the area where blacks still have free-hold rights. According to an Administration Board official many people were staying in Evaton without official documents. The Board took this matter in a serious light because some of the squatters were from neighbouring farms and did not qualify to be in the area. Referring to the illegal erection of shacks, the official said any person who intended building a shack should go through the correct channels. He agreed there was a housing shortage in the area but this situation would be improved. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Nov 82 p 7]

INDIAN PLEA--Durban--The chairman of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council, Mr Ami Chand Rajbansi, yesterday made a strong plea to the Government not to rush the new constitutional proposals. Speaking in Durban at a council meeting, he said he had been perturbed to read reports in the media if they were true, that the Government intended introducing the new constitutional proposals in 1984. He felt this was far too soon as the proposals were still very vague and "a big step forward." Mr Rajbansi suggested that a referendum should be held among the Indian community in South Africa to test their views on the new constitutional proposals. He said the Indian community were a pragmatic people who obviously wanted to improve their lot and to cooperate with the government. But on the other hand the present proposals were rather vague and time would have to be taken to digest them. Also, of the uttermost concern was what would happen to the Black people in South Africa. Several other

speakers at the council meeting also urged caution and deliberation over accepting the new political dispensation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 11]

SAIC-TASA SHOWDOWN--Durban--The South African Indian Council appears to be heading for a showdown with the 6 000-strong Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa). The chairman of the executive council of the SAIC, Mr A. Rajbansi, made it clear to The Citizen yesterday that the council was "most upset" with the recent actions of the head of Tasa, Mr Pat Samuels. Mr Rajbansi accused Mr Samuels of double standards and said he was attempting to frustrate the efforts of the council to improve Indian education in the Republic. Last week Mr Samuels attacked the council and claimed they were "armchair critics" who knew very little of what was happening in educational circles. Mr Rajbansi said yesterday he could not understand why Mr Samuels was still retaining his position as president of a racial body when he was so conscious of racialism. It was strange that Mr Samuels and Tasa did not want to have any dealings with the Indian Council because "we are working within the system" and yet the organisation was prepared to talk to Cabinet Ministers who were also part of the system. He also warned Tasa that the council would not rule out the possibility of the Government withdrawing Tasa's stop-order facilities. A war of words has been conducted between the council and the Teachers' Association in the last month. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 11]

KEAGILE TRIAL--A detainee and ex-trade union leader refused to give evidence against terror trialist, Miss Lilian Keagile, in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday. Former secretary of the South African Black Municipal Workers' Union, Mr Phillip Dlamini, refused to testify before Mr I.J.J. Luther where Miss Keagile (24), of Orlando West, Soweto, is charged under the Terrorism Act. She has pleaded not guilty to taking part in activities of the ANC and alternatively taking part in terror activities last year. Mr Dlamini refused to take the oath and asked for an adjournment so that he could consult his lawyer, Mr Ratha Mokgoathleng. After the adjournment he persisted in refusing to testify saying that a statement he had made to the police had not been made freely and voluntarily. The prosecutor, Mr A.R. van Wyk, submitted that in terms of the new Section 29 under which Mr Dlamini is being held, nobody other than the Minister of Police or the Commissioner of Police had lawful access to a detainee. Judgment on Mr Dlamini's accessibility was reserved until Monday. (Proceeding) [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 2]

BANNED BC LEADER--A banned black consciousness leader convicted of breaking his banning order on two occasions was on Friday sentenced in the Strand Regional Court to a total of 80 days imprisonment, suspended for three years. Peter Jones, of Massacar, pleaded guilty to two counts of breaking the five-year banning order imposed on him on February 13, 1979. The State alleged Jones attended two Macassar Civic Association meetings in July and August this year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Nov 82 p 3]

PASS RAIDS HIT--Pass raids were a symptom of the racist oppression, exploitation and exclusion of the unwanted which, in the opinion of serious commentators was moving dangerously close to genocide, Dr Margaret Nash, Ecumenical Education Officer of the South African Council of Churches, said this week. Speaking at a public meeting organised by the Women's Movement for Peace to protest against pass raids and the system of influx control, she asked people to do more than simply condemn the barbarity of pre-dawn swoops and to address the system which lay behind the raids. "Unless we register dissent from and opposition to that racist system as a whole our protests against these pass raids are at best sentimental, at worst an exercise in hypocrisy or self-delusion," she said. Dr Nash urged people to "discover and pursue a positive political direction aimed at nothing less than full human rights for all the inhabitants of a reunited Africa." This could be done by analysing the structure of the apartheid society and opposing its claims in specific spheres. She challenged the myth that black Africans did not traditionally belong in the Western Cape. "We need black Africans and they by their economic and other contributions over the past 300 years have more than justified their equal right to live here as families, to work without hindrance and to retire here, if they wish, with the dignity and support due to the aged," she said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 4]

SIGMA CUT BACK--A total 371 Sigma Motor Corporation employees were retrenched yesterday and an additional 114 will be made redundant at the end of this month, according to a statement released by the company yesterday. The latest retrenchment at the firm brings the number of those who have lost their jobs at the corporation to 900 this year, said Mr P. Botha, liaison officer for Sigma. In a statement, the spokesman attributed the trimming down of their workforce to the decline in motor sales, resulting from a weak national economy. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Nov 82 p 2]

POLICE PROTECTION--Durban--Vital private fuel installations like the Mkuze depot in the northern Zululand which was attacked by saboteurs this week, could soon be guarded by either the police or the Defence Force. The Citizen understands that the matter is receiving attention in the highest Government circles although senior officers at Natal Command would not comment yesterday. When approached about providing guards at the fuel depots throughout the Republic, a spokesman for the head office of Mobil in Cape Town said the matter was receiving attention but declined to comment further. He said the company would probably be in a position at the weekend to give an exact assessment of the damage caused by the saboteurs, who, it is believed, attacked the Mobil depot with limpet mines. At this stage he did not know if the exact amount of the damage would be made public, he said. After similar attacks on municipal installations in the Durban area earlier this year, the city council took the lead in South Africa and trained its own security forces to guard installations like electrical sub-stations. Security in these sensitive areas has also been stepped up with wiring mechanisms and bomb-proof walls. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 4]

PRODUCTIVITY APPEAL--Port Elizabeth--The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, yesterday made appeals for higher productivity and tighter financial discipline from all sectors. The call--made at the official opening of a new tyre production facility in Port Elizabeth--closely follows his announcement of a drastic new economy drive in the South African Transport Services (Sats). Mr Schoeman said he had "fruitful" discussions with the Federal Council of Personnel Associations representing transport workers last week about the economic position of the Sats. Economists predicted the growth rate in 1982 would be less than one percent and that it was possible there would be a further decline in 1983. Transport statistics now indicated a negative growth for 1982. With a population growth of 2,3 percent for all population groups, South Africa could experience significant unemployment in the next few years. "There must, therefore, be a conscious effort by everybody to deliver work of a higher standard, exercise better financial control and cultivate a general determination to achieve increased productivity," he said. Mr Schoeman said tighter monetary control by the Government could lead to a lower inflation rate. "In a time of worldwide economic recession with everybody, including the Sats, expecting dwindling profits, or even increasing losses, the road transport division of the Sats is endeavouring to break even, despite the decline in business," he said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 82 p 5]

NEW STEEL DEVELOPED--A new steel, developed and manufactured entirely in South Africa, has had a remarkable impact on local industry and is currently being well received overseas, Mr Piet du Plessis, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, said last night. Mr Du Plessis, who officially opened the "Materials Development 82" international conference at the CSIR, said the major advantages of the steel, designated 3 CR 12, "lie in its corrosion resistance, its relatively low cost and easy weld-ability." It had been designed to fill the price and performance gap between coated mild steel and stainless steel and the success with which it had been marketed indicated that the developers had identified a need for a product of this nature. Mr Du Plessis also said that since 3 CR 12 was launched commercially two years ago following 10 years of development, sales had been dramatic. More than 1 000 different applications were currently performing successfully in 22 industrial sectors. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Nov 82 p 4]

END OF GQWETA'S CHARGES--Charges against the national president and vice president of the South African Allied Workers' Union would be withdrawn today, a spokesman for the Attorney General's office in Grahamstown said yesterday. The spokesman said the charges against Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president, and Mr Sisa Njikelana, vice president, would be withdrawn when the men appeared in the Magistrate's Court. Mr Gqweta and Mr Njikelana, who were detained on December 8 last year have appeared in court eight times since May. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Nov 82 p 3]

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ROBBEN ISLANDERS FREED--Cape Town--After completing two years of a five-year sentence on Robben Island, Mr Themba Mthembu (21), and Mr Mandla Sibisi (23), have been released as a result of their successful appeal against a conviction under the Terrorism Act. Excited and smiling, the two young men, still dressed in prison clothes, were brought to Cape Town by the Robben island ferry Susan Kruger and released. They planned to board a flight to Durban to be reunited with their families. Mr Mthembu and Mr Sibisi of KwaMashu, near Durban, were arrested in 1980 by security police at Mkuze near the Swaziland border and convicted in the Durban Regional Court on charges of undergoing military training. Five other men arrested with them were acquitted.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 9]

RUSSELL'S FREEDOM--The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, The Most Reverend Philip Russell, yesterday welcomed the release of the Rev David Russell from the banning order which has restricted him for the past five years. "It is a joy to know that he is no longer banned," the Archbishop said. "He should not have been banned in the first place." Archbishop Russell said the Anglican Church deplored the system of banning people without charge or trial. "I deplore the renewed banning of the Rev Beyers Naude," he added. The Archbishop said he would discuss with Mr Russell his future ministry in the Cape Town Diocese now that he was no longer restricted to Wynberg Magisterial District. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Nov 82 p 5]

CP VOTE SPLIT--Durban--If it wasn't for the split conservative vote, the Conservative Party would have won both the Germiston and Parys by-elections, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said in Newcastle on Saturday. "On the night of the Germiston by-election I said to HNP supporters that we cannot afford a second Germiston," he said, referring to this week's Parys results, where the CP and HNP polled ten fewer votes than the National Party. "The blame cannot be placed on the CP," he told a crowd of about 100 supporters who gave him four standing ovations.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 9]

ARMSCOR CHAIRMAN--The former executive chairman of Gencor, Dr Wim de Villiers, has been appointed to the board of directors of Armscor. In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said this was Dr de Villiers' second term of office as a director of Armscor. His previous term was from 1977 to 1978. He also served on the board of the then Armaments Development and Manufacturing Corporation from 1974 to 1977.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 82 p 23]

PLASTICS CONSUMPTION--The consumption per head of plastics in South Africa in 1981 was only 18 kg, compared with 50 kg in Australia and 75 kg in America. Obviously then, there is a lot of potential for future growth, says Mr Willem Jonker, executive director of the Plastics Federation of SA. He was speaking at the sixth annual general meeting of the federation in Milner park, Johannesburg last night. Dr S.J. Kleu, chairman of the Board of Trade, said that even so, "the total sales of the South African plastics industries in all their ramifications in 1981 may have been in the order of R1,600-million--a figure that may well be something of an underestimate."

Dr Kleu mentioned the fact that the local plastics industry was extremely well protected by import quotas at the present time, and that if the barriers were lowered as seems likely, "our industry itself must seriously look to its laurels." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 82 p 23]

ALLOY TO WEST GERMANY--West Germany has signed an agreement with South Africa which will enable the former to manufacture an alloy steel developed entirely by the latter. The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Pietie du Plessis, addressing an international conference in Pretoria on materials development, said South Africa would supply the raw materials for production of the steel, a high-volume chromium alloy, known as "3CR12." A similar agreement was expected to be signed shortly in Australia. Keen interest in the locally developed alloy had also been expressed in Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, Mr Du Plessis said on Monday night. "Sales have increased dramatically since '3CR12' was launched commercially two years ago, following 10 years of research and development which included a three-year prototype testing programme," he said. "More than 1 000 different applications are currently performing successfully in 22 industrial sectors and the projected sales level of 16 000 tons in 1983 will more than double the South African off-take of ferrochromium--highly significant in a country with 80 percent of the world's chrome ore reserves. "The need to fully exploit these huge reserves, in fact, provides a major incentive for the development of a low-cost, high volume chromium-containing alloy. "3CR12 appears to meet this need as the rapid domestic sales growth could be translated into world sales of one million tons, containing 250 000 of ferrochromium, by 1990," he added.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 28]

SA TOURISTS WELCOMED--The director of the Seychelles Tourist Board, Mr John Enright, says the Seychelles heartily welcomes visitors from South Africa. Over the past few years South Africa and Japan had been the best markets for tourism growth to the Seychelles, he said. The Tourist Board was formed earlier this year and one of its aims is to cultivate the South African tourist market. Representatives from the South African travel industry have just returned from a week-long working trip to the Seychelles where they investigated tourist conditions. Mr Keith Gow, spokesman for the group, said they were shown the very best of Seychellois hospitality and the tourist product in general. He said there had always been a natural affinity between South Africa and the Seychelles and South Africa was still the main source for foodstuffs and other imported provisions. Mr Enright said he was anxious to assure visitors from South Africa that the Seychelles was perhaps of the safest in the world. Mr Enright said that because of the visit by the South African travel trade a new communications avenue had been opened regarding tourism to the island. The Seychelles was looking forward to an increase of visitors from South Africa. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 15]

TAIWAN TECHNOLOGY TIES--Taipei--The fifth conference on economic and technological cooperation between the Republic of China and South Africa is scheduled to start in Pretoria tomorrow. The conference is to be co-chaired by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers and the Taiwanese Minister of Economy, Mr Chaq Yao-tung. The five-day meeting plans to work out ways to further promote cooperation between the two countries in fields such as agriculture, industry, mining, trade, technology, telecommunications and transportation. The Taiwanese delegation will consist of 15 members, including the Deputy Minister of the Economy, Mr Hang Hsuing-Shuen. The Governor of Taiwan, Mr Lee Teng-Hui and his wife are to fly to South Africa today for a 10-day visit at the invitation of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information. The visit is aimed at promoting mutual relations in the cultural and information fields, as well as economic cooperation. He will be accompanied by Mr Chung Cheng-Hong, the director of the Taiwanese Department of Information and Mr Wan Kuo-chiang, a senior liaison officer. The party will visit several major centres during their stay in South Africa.--Sapa CNA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 13]

CP TO FORCE BY-ELECTIONS--Rumours are rife that a number of Conservative Party MPs are planning to resign their seats in order to force the Government into another series of by-elections. At the same time it is rumoured that three CP MPs, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Mr Frank le Roux and Mr Casper Uys are considering a return to National Party ranks. A CP spokesman yesterday denied both rumours. The Citizen was told no CP MP had any plans to resign his seat at present to test Government policies in a number of CP-held parliamentary or provincial seats. The spokesman said there was also no truth in rumours that three CP MPs had approached the NP recently with a view to returning to the governing party. CP representatives, like Dr Hartzenberg, have said before the CP might test the Government in some seats presently being held by the CP. But it was stressed yesterday no such plans were presently being considered by the CP. The spokesman said the rumour about Dr Hartzenberg had already been used as an election gimmick before the Germiston District by-election, but was stopped when Dr Hartzenberg threatened to take certain newspapers to the Press Council on the matter. Mr Frank le Roux, it is said, has had many calls from Government members to return to the NP shortly after the split in February--including certain job offers--but he still rejects any form of power-sharing with non-Whites and was thus not considering to return to the NP. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 13]

FARM DESERTERS COMPLAINT--Cape Town--The Western Cape Agricultural Union has made representations to the South African Agricultural Union and the Director-General of Co-operation and Development to stop the desertion by Black contract workers who are brought to the Western Cape over great distances and at high cost. The union pointed out that farmers suffered great losses when the workers had to be replaced by others. Measures must be taken to protect the farmer as employer and to prevent the illegal presence of deserters becoming an ever growing problem in the Western Cape.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 13]

UMTATA CENTENARY--Umtata--The first Transkei Battalion was granted the freedom of the City of Umtata yesterday at a public ceremony in front of the City Hall by the Mayor, Mr Ignatius Mdlekeza, as part of the municipal centenary celebrations. The weeklong celebrations programme began last Saturday with sporting events, art displays and military displays. The Mayor signed the scroll conferring the freedom of the city at a special meeting of the council. He then went outside with the Town Clerk, Mr Jack Sacke, to take the salute and inspected a parade of members of the Transkei Defence Force. Mr Mdlekeza then handed over the scroll to the officer commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel B Holomisa, who thanked the City Council on behalf of the Transkei Battalion. After the proceedings the battalion moved to the Independence Stadium for a passing out parade of Defence Force recruits which was addressed by the Deputy-Minister of Defence, Mr David Tezapi. In the afternoon 35 members of the Defence Force parachuted from 300 metres into an arena at the South African Embassy. The highlight of the celebrations will be the presentation of the Freedom of the City to the President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Mantazima.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 82 p 10]

RAU STUDENTS' UNIT--An army unit to help Rand Afrikaans University students move up in rank will begin operating today. It is also hoped that the unit, to be run by 15 full-time members of the university staff, will ease the frustration of student call-ups. The unit hopes to liaise with the army authorities on the scheduling of national service commitments so that they do not conflict with studies and examinations. But this does not mean the unit is "questioning" the concept of military service, said its commanding officer, Colonel C.J.H. Blignaut, who is a professor of industrial psychology at RAU. He sees it more as assisting students to cope with their duty to serve the country. They will be encouraged to upgrade themselves on military-run courses during the June-July vacations, as well as during call-ups. Colonel Blignaut said: "Students see that the higher they go in promotion, the easier it is for them to live with the system." Under the present system students with two years in the army are in danger of falling behind in new military techniques, inservice training and promotion. Colonel Blignaut hopes the unit will encourage an esprit de corps among soldier students and promote rivalry among universities. The universities of Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom and Stellenbosch already have such units. The RAU unit will begin enrolling recruits this year. Students will not have to have regulation haircuts or wear uniforms on the campus. And there will only be parades and drills at the annual camp. The unit's adjutant Lieutenant P.H. Johl, a lecturer in business studies hopes its command structure will go some way towards dispelling the army's "wise guy" image of the student in uniform. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 82 p 8]

UNION REJECTS CUSA--A motor workers' trade union affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) has decided against joining an official industrial council "at this stage." This decision was taken at the first annual conference of the United African Motor and Allied Workers Union (UAMAWU)

in Pretoria at the weekend. While Cusa's official policy is highly critical of industrial councils--which are cornerstones of the country's official bargaining system--several of its unions have joined them. UAMAWU's general secretary Mrs Dora Nowatha said the union had not decided against joining a council on principle but because "we feel we are not yet strong enough to do so." The union, which was formed in 1980, has about 5000 members spread through the motor assembly, components and repairs industries. It is based in Pretoria and does not have membership among East Cape motor assembly workers. The union had decided that its present membership did not give it enough industrywide bargaining muscle to join the council, Mrs Nowatha said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Oct 82 p 3]

WARNING ON UNEMPLOYMENT--The Government was playing a dangerous game by neglecting to determine the real unemployment situation in South Africa, the PFP spokesman on labour issues, Dr Alex Boraine, said yesterday. He was commenting on the latest unemployment figures issued yesterday by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria which put unemployment among blacks in April this year at 406 000. Dr Boraine said University of the Witwatersrand anthropologist Dr David Webster had estimated that about 24 percent of the country's labour force--or 2 500 000 people--were currently unemployed. The official estimate was absurd, Dr Boraine said. The 406 000 estimate bore no resemblance to the true state of affairs in South Africa. Academics and people in management put the actual figure at more than 2 000 000. Regrettably this figure would increase in the months ahead. Retrenchment of workers in the semi-skilled and unskilled areas was becoming commonplace. A dangerous situation was being aggravated by the addition of about 300 000 new workers every year. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Oct 82 p 3]

TRANSKEI ARMY CHIEF--Umtata--The commander of the Transkei Army, Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, said yesterday it was inevitable that a Transkeian should move in as head of the Transkei Defence Force in the future. He denied reports that he was going to resign from his post, saying a decision would be taken by the Transkei Cabinet in about a month's time to nominate a man to be his understudy. He was a former leader of the Rhodesia's Selous Scouts and he brought a number of his former men with him when he was appointed chief of the Transkei Army last year. "We and the other White chaps in the army regard ourselves as a training team and now that the foundation has been set we are on progression for the ultimate take-over by Transkeians. "My understudy, who will be my successor, will work closely with me. What we are doing is to try and bring the Transkeian Army to a very high standard. "When we reach a stage when my successor can take over I will be moving into an advisory capacity. No ways am I going to resign now; this is something that cannot be done overnight."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 13]

CSO: 3406/241

BENEFITS OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS' ATTENDANCE AT PARTY MEETING NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 29 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Excerpts] Since the rule of TANU and the AFRO-SHIRAZI party, our parties have had the practice of inviting representatives from liberation movements and other friendly parties to their general meetings. On these bases, the Revolutionary Party [CCM] has continued these practices of its predecessors.

To the general meeting which is continuing now, the CCM invited a total of 37 parties to come take part in this historic meeting. By responding to this invitation, nearly 30 parties from various countries in the world are represented at this meeting. Others which were omitted, either sent greetings, or requested pardon for being unable to arrive.

Parties which were invited to this meeting, are those which have agreements of cooperation with the CCM and parties which although they do not have agreements of cooperation, have a revolutionary policy, a policy which is pursued and kept in mind by the CCM. Other parties which were invited to take part in this meeting are parties of neighboring countries.

The delegations who arrived to represent their parties did so not only to send brotherly greetings but also among other things to wish good luck and success to the CCM. For our part, the gratitude of the party was expressed by the chairman. To visit each other or exchange greetings and to wish each other success in human communications is a usual thing. But for our party, the fact that our invitation was accepted by so many parties must give us the feeling that we have many friends in various countries in the world.

Some of the parties which sent their representatives, like the ANC and PAC of South Africa, the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia, the PLO of Palestine, and the POLISARIO of the Western Sahara, are still struggling, either against out-dated colonialism or racial discrimination. Although conditions in their countries differ, all are still continuing with the liberation struggle. For the representatives of these parties to come here has provided some opportunities to exchange thoughts concerning the whole topic of liberation, which the CCM is continuing to support.

Others are representative of parties in independent countries which are developing or are developed. For these representatives to come here has provided a good opportunity to exchange thoughts with our leaders on various matters relating to development.

These representatives have obtained an opportunity to visit some of our industries in the city of Dar es Salaam, historic areas in the city of Zanzibar, and the game preserve in Mikumi, Morogoro Region. These are the very few areas of our country which they have obtained the opportunity to visit. The main matter is that they have obtained the opportunity to see some areas of our country and the major effort which Tanzanians are making in developing our country.

Now the general meeting of the party is nearing its end and nearly all these guests of ours will return home. We believe that the coming of these representatives to the CCM meeting will help to expand and develop brotherhood and cooperation between our parties.

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